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قناتي على التليغرام

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قناة الاستاذ طه حسين لتعلم اللغة الانگليزية

548 subscribers





At the mall/ في مركز التسوق

اقرأ ما قاله ريتشارد عن مركز التسوق في انكلترا، ما الذي يحبه؟

Read what Richard says about a mall in England. What does he like?



We've got a big mall in Manchester. I like going there with my family. It has lots of good shops. I like the sports shops and the ones that sell video games. There are loads of clothes shops. My father likes the electronics shops. He likes buying things for his computer.

There isn't a supermarket, so we can't go food shopping there. I like going up and down in the lift because you can see everything.

There are plants and trees everywhere. And there's a big car park next to the mall. It has three floors. Sometimes my father can't find his car when we finish shopping. He gets very angry!

Vocabulary: مفردات مهمة للحفظ

Mall	مركز تسوق
Clock	ساعة جدارية
Security guard	حارس امن
Escalator	سلم كهربائي
Lots of	الكثير من
Floor	طابق
Information desk	مكتب استعلامات
Shop assistant	عامل محل
Lift	مصعد
Electronic	الكتروني
Queue	طابور
Plant	نبات
Angry	غاضب

تحدث عن مراكز التسوق المحلية. استخدم القواعد الاتية لمساعدتك

Talk about a local mall. Use the language below to help.

There is	an information desk.
There are	lots of clothes shops. shops that sell computers. some plants and trees.
There isn't	a supermarket.
There aren't	any sweet shops.

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

ملاحظات قواعدية

وصف الاماكن/ there is & there are

1- (there is) وتعني هناك...، وتستخدم مع المفرد، ويأتي بعدها احدا دوات التنكير **(a, an)** ثم بعدها الاسم المفرد، كما في القاعدة التالية:

there is + a/ an+ اسم مفرد → في حالة المثبت

Ex. There is a banana in the fridge. Ex. There is an information desk.

there isn't+ (a/ an)+ اسم مفرد → في حالة النفي

Ex. There isn't a banana in the fridge. Ex. There isn't an information desk.

is there+ a/ an+اسم مفرد → في حالة الاستفهام

Ex. Is there a banana in the fridge? Ex. Is there an information desk?

2- (there are) وتعني هناك... وتستخدم مع الجمع، ويأتي بعدها **(some/ many/ lots of)** ثم الاسم الجمع، كما في القاعدة التالية:

there are+ (some/ many/ lots of...)+ اسم جمع → في حالة المثبت

Ex/ there are lots of books in the library. Ex. There are many clothes shops.

there aren't + any+ اسم جمع → في حالة النفي

Ex. There aren't any books in the library. Ex. There aren't any clothes shops.

ملاحظة مهمة جدا/ نقوم بوضع (any) بدلا من (some/ many/ lots of) عند النفي والاستفهام.

are there+ any+ اسم جمع → في حالة الاستفهام

Ex. Are there any books in the library? Ex. Are there any clothes shops?

امثلة وزارية

Q\ Do as required

Ex: (There is _ There are) a library
Ex: There is a clock in our class. (Negative)
Ex: There are (some - a – an) pens
Ex: There are a lot of desk in our class. (Ask)

ملاحظة/ عزيزي الطالب، سوف اتطرق في هذه الملزمة للتمارين والانشطة المهمة والوزارية فقط، اما التمارين السماعية والانشطة الغير مهمة سوف تهمل ولا توضع في الملزمة حتى ينصب تركيزك على الامور المهمة فقط

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

تمرين A ص3 من كتاب النشاط/ انظر الى الصورة واكتب ست جمل عن الكلمات الموجودة في الصندوق,استخدم, there is/ isn't **and** there are/ aren't

A **Look at the picture and write six sentences about the items in the box below. Use *There is/isn't* and *There are/aren't*.**

clock	information desk	shop assistants	plants	supermarket	escalator

1 There is a clock in our class.

2 There is an information desk in the mall.

3 There are there shop assistants in this shop.

4 There are plenty of plants in this mall.

5 There aren't any supermarkets in our street.

6 There are two escalator in each floor in this mall.

تمرين B ص4 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل النصوص التالية بكلمات من داخل الصندوق

B **Complete the texts with the words in the boxes.**

name	is	young	has	eyes

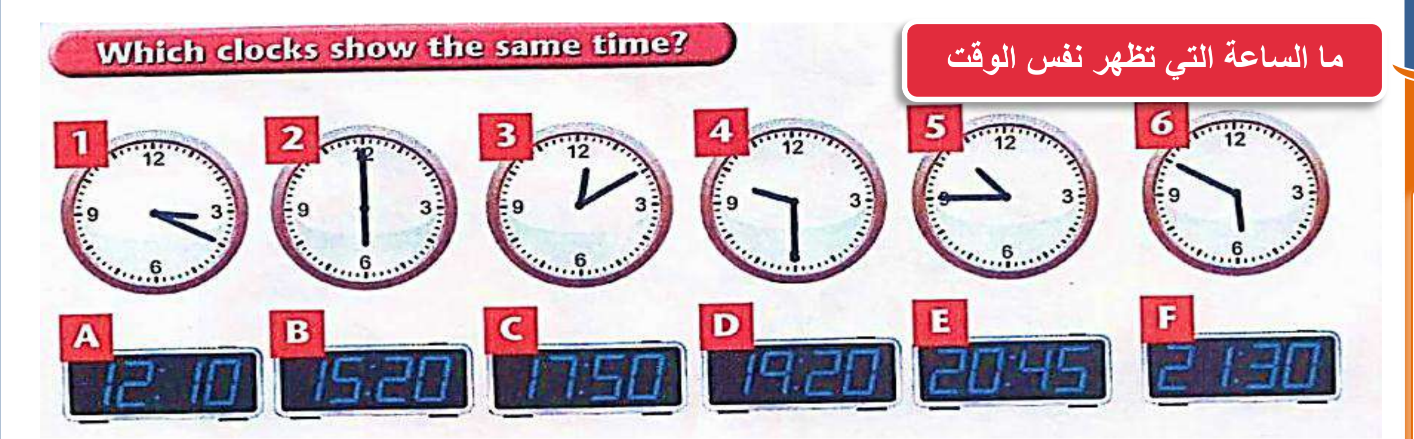
A _young_ boy is missing in the mall. He _is_ six years old. His _name_ is Jamal. He _has_ short brown hair and brown _eyes_

his	has	and	wearing	a

He is wearing _a_ white T-shirt and jeans. The jeans are very old and _his_ T-shirt has *Iraq* on it. He is also _wearing_ a red baseball cap. He _has_ white shoes _and_ blue socks.

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Hurry up/ it’s time to go/ اسرع حان وقت الذهاب



ملاحظات قواعدية

Telling the time/ الاخبار عن الوقت

هنالك طريقتين للتعبير عن الوقت

1- الطريقة الاولى : هي قراءة الساعات ثم الدقائق . أذا كان الرقم اكثر من 12 نطرح منه 12 لمعرفة الساعة ثم نقرأ الدقائق .

Ex : 20 : 15 ------- It's eight fifteen.

Ex : 16 : 20 ------- It's four twenty.

2- الطريقة الثانية : هي قراءة الدقائق ثم الساعات، نستخدم (past) وتعني (و) اذا كانت الدقائق في النصف الاول من الساعة، ونستخدم (to) وتعني)الا(اذا كانت الدقائق في النصف الثاني.

Ex : 18 :50-------- It's seven to ten

Ex : 19 : 20------- It's twenty past seven.

3- اذا كانت الساعة لا تحتوي على دقائق نقرأ الساعة وبعدها نذكر كلمة (o'clock)

Ex : 16 : 00-------It's four o'clock.

Ex : 14 : 00------- It's two o'clock.

4- اذا كانت الساعة تقرأ النصف فتكون القراءة على الشكل التالي

Ex : 19 :30-------It's half past seven.

Ex : 17 : 30-------It's half past five.

5- اذا كانت الساعة تقرأ أل ربع فتكون القراءة

Ex : 15 : 45------It's quarter to four.

6- اذا كانت الساعة تقرأ وربع فتكون القراءة

Ex : 17 :15-------- It's fifteen past five.

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

ملاحظات قواعدية

Present continuous/ المضارع المستمر

المضارع المستمر / هو زمن يتسخدم للتعبير عن حدث يقع الان في هذه اللحضة (لحضة وقوع الفعل), مثال:

Ex. I am teaching the student now. انا ادرس الطلاب الان
Ex. Muna is reading at this moment. منى تقرافي هذه اللحضة
Ex. Look, it is raining انظر انها تمطر

نلاحظ هنا ان جميع الجمل السابقة تعبر عن احداث وقعت وقت حدوث الكلام.
الضروف التي تأتي مع هذا الزمن هي : Now, at the moment, at the present ...etc

ملاحظة مهمة : لا يمكن استخدام هذا الزمن مع بعض الافعال اذا دلت على معناها الرئيسي , واهم هذه الافعال :
Like, love, know, see, understand...

يمكن التعبير عن هذا الزمن من خلال الاتي:

1- اذا كان الفاعل (he/ she/ it) او ما يعبر عنهم نضع الفعل المساعد (is), اما اذا كان الفاعل (they/ we/ you) او ما يعبر عنهم نضع الفعل المساعد (are) اما اذا كان الفاعل (i) نضع الفعل المساعد (am), ثم فعل يحمل (ing).

المثبت← he/ she/ it+ is+ ing فعل يحمل
they/ we/ you+ are+ ing فعل يحمل
I+ am + ing فعل يحمل

Ex/ Ahmed is writing a letter at the present.
Ex/ We are studying English now.
Ex/ I am talking to you.

2- في حالة النفي نضع (not) للفعل المساعد (is/ are/ am)

المثبت← he/ she/ it+ isn't+ ing فعل يحمل
they/ we/ you+ aren't+ ing فعل يحمل
I+ am not + ing فعل يحمل

Ex/ Ahmed isn't writing a letter at the present.
Ex/ We aren't studying English now.
Ex/ I am not talking to you.

3- في حالة الاستفهام نقدم الفعل المساعد (is/ are) على الفاعل ، وتسمى صيغة الاستفهام هذه بصيغة (yes/ no question)

Ex/ is Ahmed writing a letter at the present.
Ex/ Are We studying English now.
Ex/ are you talking to me?.

ملاحظة مهمة/ الفاعل (I) يحول الى (you) عند تحويل الجملة الى استفهامية . كما في المثال الثاني

ملاحظات قواعدية
Past continuous/ الماضي المستمر

الماضي المستمر/ هو زمن يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث وقع في الماضي وبقي مستمرا لفترة معينة, مثال:

Ex. The boy was playing football. كان الفتى يلعب كرة القدم

نلاحظ من هذه الجملة ان الحدث وقع في الماضي واستمر فعل (اللعب) لفترة معينة, يمكن التعبير عن هذا الزمن من خلال الاتي:

1- اذا كان الفاعل (I/ he/ she/ it) او ما يعوض عنهم نضع الفعل المساعد (was), اما اذا كان الفاعل (they/ we/ you/) او ما يعوض عنهم نضع الفعل المساعد (were) ومن ثم **فعل يحمل (ing)** كما في القاعدة التالية

المثبت→ (he/ she/ it)+ was+ **ing** فعل يحمل
(they/ we/ you)+ were+ **ing** فعل يحمل

Ex. Suha was **cooking** in the kitchen.
Ex. They were **cleaning** the house.
Ex. The cat was **eating**.
Ex. We were **sitting** in the garden.

2- في حالة النفي نضع (not) فقط للفعل المساعد (was/ were)

المنفي→ (he/ she/ it/ I)+ wasn't+ **ing** فعل يحمل
(they/ we/ you)+ weren't+ **ing** فعل يحمل

Ex. Suha wasn't **cooking** in the kitchen.
Ex. They weren't **cleaning** the house.
Ex. The cat wasn't **eating**.
Ex. We weren't **sitting** in the garden.

3- في حالة الاستفهام (السؤال) نقوم بتقديم الفعل المساعد (was/ were) على الفاعل, وتسمى صيغة الاستفهام هذه بصيغة (yes/ no question)

الاستفهام→ was+ (he/ she/ it)+ **ing** فعل يحمل ?
were (they/ we/ you)+ **ing** فعل يحمل ?

Ex. Was Suha **cooking** in the kitchen.
Ex. Was The cat **eating**.

Ex. Were They **cleaning** the house.
Ex. Were We **sitting** in the garden.

ملحوظة : ممكن ان تأتي صيغة الماضي المستمر على هيئة سؤال باستخدام(wh. Q)

Ex. What\Layla\do\at the mall? -What was Layla doing at the mall?

امثلة وزارية

1-We (have) dinner .(past continuous)
2-I (drive) the car very fast . (past continuous)
3-Tom and John (go) to Spain . (past continuous)
4-What (you\do) in the factory . (past continuous)

امثلة وزارية

1-She (clean) the house now.
2-Sami (walk) the dog at this moment.(Not)
3-The children (watch) the T.V today .
4-Nuha (study) hard now.
5-Look , the dog (run) .

تمرين A ص4 من كتاب النشاط/ استمع واكمل الجمل التالية/ مهم/ يأتي على شكل اسقاط

A ① **Listen again. Complete the sentences**

in	queuing	doing	no	queue
في	يصطف	يفعل	لا	طابور

1 What are you ___doing___
2 See you ___in___ a minute.
3 I'm in a ___queue___
4 There's ___no___ time for that. Come back now.
5 What are you ___queuing___ for?

تمرين C ص5 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجمل باستخدام الافعال داخل الصندوق/ مهم

C **What were the children doing at five past one? Complete the sentences using the verbs in the box.**

come (x2)	eat	wait (x2)	drink

1 Jassim ___was eating___ a burger.
2 Fahad ___was drinking___ a cola.
3 Salwa ___was waiting___ in a queue.
4 Ibrahim ___was coming___ down in the lift.
5 Hasan ___was coming___ down the stairs.
6 The children's mother ___were waiting___ at the information desk.

Car of the year/ سيارة العام

Vocabulary

مفردات مهمة جدا للحفظ

Panther	نمر	gaze	يحدق
engine	محرك	looks like	يشبه
standard	قياس\معيار	features	صفات\خصائص
switch on	يشغل	extras	اضافات
warranty = guarantee	ضمان	airbags	وسائد هوائيه
electric windows	نوافذ كهربائية	dream	يحلم
GPS	نظام تحديد المواقع	CD player	مشغل اقراص
sunroof	فتحة السقف	tinted windows	نوافذ مضلله

*GPS =**G**lobal **P**ositioning **S**ystem

قطعة وزارية مهمة جدا/ اسئلتها للحفظ

قطعة كتاب وزارية مهمة جدا

...ewspaper article. Does the writer ...anther 3.0D? How do you know?

اقرأ مقال الجريدة، هل الكاتب يحب سيارة البانثر؟ كيف يمكنك ان تعرف

CAR OF THE YEAR AT ONE OF BAGHDAD'S MOTOR SHOWS!

I'M HERE AT ONE OF BAGHDAD'S MOTOR SHOWS, and the car everyone is talking about is the Panther 3.0D. The new Panther is Car of the Year and it's really fantastic! It's a car everyone wants to come and see. Some people just stand and gaze at its beautiful shape. Others want to sit in the driver's seat and dream. Some young men are more interested in the engine – and what a great engine! It's beautifully made and looks like an engine from a much more expensive car.

Even the very young are interested. Children sit in the back and try the electric seats and windows. Their older brothers and sisters play with the built-in video-game player. These are standard for all models. Other standard features are GPS, the sunroof, tinted windows and a fantastic CD player.

Switch on the engine and it runs so quietly. Try all the extras and they really are fun. But there's more! There's loads of space inside. The Panther 3.0D has seats for eight people – two in the front, three in the middle and three in the back. And there's space for all their bags.

It looks very expensive, but the Panther 3.0D is actually quite cheap. And you don't need a lot of money to run this car. It does 12 kilometres to the litre and has a four-year warranty.

But there's something even more important. This is a really safe car. You don't have to worry in an accident. There are airbags for the driver and passengers and many other safety features.

سيارة العام في احدى معارض بغداد

انا هنا في احدى معارض بغداد. والسيارة التي يتحدث عنها الجميع هي البانثر 3.0D. البانثر الجديدة هي سيارة العام وهي رائعة بالفعل. هي سيارة يحلم الجميع بالمجئ لرؤيتها. بعض الناس فقط يقف ويحدق بشكلها الجميل، واخرين يريدون ان يجربوا الجلوس على كرسي السائق. وبعض الشباب مهتمين بالمحرك. ويا له من محرك عظيم. انه مصنوع بشكل جميل ويبدو من المحرك انها سيارة باهضة الثمن.

حتى الشباب الصغار مهتمين. الاطفال يجلسون بالخلف ويجربون المقاعد والنوافذ الكهربائية. واخوانهم وخواتهم الكبار يلعبون بالعاب الفيديو المدمجة. هذ معيار لكل الموديلات. بعض الخصائص القياسية الاخرى هي نظام تحديد المواقع. فتحة السقف. النوافذ المضللة. ومشغل اقراص مذهل.
شغل المحرك وسوف يعمل بهدوء تام. جرب الخيارات الاضافية جميعها وستجدها حقا ممتعة. ولكن اكثر. هناك مجال واسع داخل السيارة. هناك مقاعد لـ8 اشخاص، اثنان في المقدمة وثلاث في المنتصف وثلاث في المؤخرة. وهناك مساحة لجميع الحقائب.
تبدو السيارة غالية جدا. لكنها في الحقيقة رخيصة بعض الشيء. ولا تحتاج الكثير من المال لتملك هذه السيارة. تسير 12 كيلومتر باللتر الواحد وفيها ضمان لاربع سنوات.
يوجد شيء اكثر اهمية . هذه السيارة امنة جدا. لا يجب عليك ان تقلق حيال الحوادث هناك وسائد هوائية للسائق والركاب. والكثير من الخصائص الامنية الاخرى.

Answer the following questions
اجب على الاسئلة التالية

1- How many seats are there in the Panther 3.0D? كم عدد المقاعد في سيارة البانثر؟
- There are eight seats. تحتوي على ثمان مقاعد .

2- What are the safety features in the Panther 3.0D? ما هي مميزات الأمان في هذه السيارة؟
- There are airbag for the driver and passengers. تحتوي على وسادة هوائية للسائق والركاب.

3- Are the young men interested in the engine? هل الشباب مهتمين بالمحرك؟
- Yes, they are.

4- The Panther has a warranty for .... years. البانثر فيها ضمان .... سنوات
(three , four , five)

5- What are the standard features in the Panther? ماهي المميزات القياسية في البانثر؟
- It has GPS , sunroof , tinted windows , airbag and a fantastic CD player.
تحتوي على نظام تحديد المواقع ، سقف متحرك ، نوافذ مضلله ، وسادة هوائية ومشغل صوت رائع.

ضع كلمة صح او خطا للجمل التالية .

6- The car everyone is talking about and the car of the year is called Panther. (T / F)
السيارة التي يتكلم عنها الجميع وسيارة السنة هي البانثر.
7-Some young men are not interested in its engine. (T / F) بعض الشباب غير مهتمين بمحركها.
8-Panther 3.0D has no standard features(T / F) لا تحتوي البانثر على مميزات قياسية.
9- There's loads of space inside Panther. (T / F) هنالك مساحة واسعة داخل سيارة البانثر.
10- The Panther 3.0D has seats for six people. (T / F) تحتوي البانثر على ستة مقاعد للأشخاص.
11- The Panther 3.0D is actually very expensive. (T / F) البانثر غالية جدا في الحقيقة
12- The Panther 3.0D is a really safe car. There are airbags for the driver and passengers and other safety features. (T / F)
البانثر هي حقا سيارة آمنة. هنالك وسادة هوائية للسائق والركاب وميزات امان أخرى.

13- The panther 3.0D doesn't have CD player. (T/ F) البانثر لا يوجد فيها مشغل اقراص سي دي
14- The panther 3.0D does 12 kilometers to the liter. (T/ F) تقطع البانثر 12 كيلومتر باللتر.
15- The panther 3.0D is really dangerous car . (T/ F) البانثر سيارة خطرة حقا



Adjectives

Some opposites are different words.

For example: *ugly* *beautiful*

Some opposites use the prefix *un-*

For example: *important* *unimportant*

الصفات

بعض المعاكسات تكون كلماتها مختلفة مثل

Ex. ugly قبيح X beautiful جميل

بعض المعاكسات تستخدم البادئة مثل

Ex. Important مهم X unimportant غير مهم

تمرين D ص9 من كتاب النشاط/ مهم جدا للحفظ/ اكتب المعاكسات

D **Write the opposites. You can use the adjectives in the table in Exercise C to help you.**

terrible	fantastic	dangerous	safe
expensive	cheap	old	young
boring	interesting	unimportant	important
ugly	beautiful		

بعض المعاكسات الوزارية المهمة (للحفظ)

Fat سمين X	thin نحيف	happy سعيد X	sad حزين
friendly ودود X	unfriendly غير ودود	quite هادئ X	noisy ضوضائي
short قصير X	tall طويل	lazy كسلان X	clever شاطر

old fashioned طراز قديم X modernحديث



quite* and *really

These words modify adjectives.

quite makes an adjective less strong.

really makes an adjective stronger.

The film was quite good. [*]
The film was good. [**]
The film was really good. [***]

Note this different way of using *quite* and *really*.

*It was **a really** good film.*

BUT

*It was **quite a** good film.*

(quiteبعض الشيء) (reallyجدا)

هذين الكلمتين تستخدمان قبل الصفه (يأتي بعدها صفه)

Quite تجعل الصفه اقل قوة

Really تجعل الصفه اكثر قوة

The film was **quite** good الفيلم كان بعض الشيء جيد The film was good الفيلم كان جيدا .

The film was **really** good الفيلم كان جيدا جدا .

لاحظ هذه الطريقه المختلفة لاستخدام (quite / rally)

-It was a **really** good film BUT

-It was **quite** a good film

ملاحظة/ اذا جاءت (a/ an) بعد الفراغ، نضع (quite) مثل:

Ex. I think this is ______ **a** cheap bike. (quite/ really)

Ex. we bought __________ **an** expensive clothes. (quite/ really)

اما اذا جاءت (a) قبل الفراغ فنضع (really) مثل

Ex. The panther 3.0D is **a** ______ fast car. . (quite/ really)

تمرين E ص9 من كتاب النشاط/اكمل الجمل باستخدام (quite/really) / مهم جدا

E Complete these sentences with *quite* or *really*.

1 The Panther is really______ fast. You have to be careful!

2 It has a really______ beautiful shape. You'll love it!

3 I think this is quite______ a cheap bike. What do you think? Cheap or expensive?

4 The exam was quite______ difficult, but not like the one last year.

Buying and selling /الشراء والبيع

Vocabulary

مفردات للحفظ

mountain bike دراجة هوائية جبلية
lightweight tent خيمة خفيفة الوزن
comfortable ride مريحة قياده
disc brakes مكابح
easy to put up سهله التنصيب

front and back suspension ايقاف امامي وخلفي
clear instruction واضحة تعليمات
insect-proof مضاد للحشرات
sleeps two منام لشخصين

ناقش المفردات الجديدة، ماذا تعني الكلمات

Discuss the new vocabulary. What do the words mean?

Compound words
Words in English are sometimes made from two nouns.
Example:
windproof = made from material that wind can't get through
disc brakes = brakes that use discs
Can you think of any other compound words? Look at Student's Book pages 4 and 7.



Giving reasons
There are disc brakes to help you stop quickly.
It has the latest suspension to help you keep on the road.
It is easy to put up so you won't waste time.
There are clear instructions, so you can put it up easily.
Think about the features of the Panther 3.0D. What are they for?

ملاحظات قواعدية
: Compound words

الكلمات المركبة: الكلمات في اللغة الانكليزية تكون احياناً مكونة من اسمين .

Example: windproof =made from material that wind can't get through.

ضد الرياح : مصنوعة من ماده بحيث ل يمكن للرياح اختراقها .

disc brakes =brakes that use discs.

مكابح قرصية : هي المكابح التي تستخدم الأقراص (السطوانات) .

موضوع وزاري مهم

Giving reasons /اعطاء الاسباب

1- نستخدم هذا الاسلوب للربط بين جملتين لأعطاء سبب باستخدام احد الادوات التالية:

So you can → حتى تستطيع   so you can't → حتى لا تستطيع
to help you→ لتساعدك

2- نستخدم القاعدة التالية لاعطاء السبب

الجملة الاولى+ so you can/ can't + جملة السبب (التي بين القوسين)
so you will/ won't
to help you

Ex. Cars have GPS (get lost). (give reason: so)   - Cars have GPS so you can't get lost.

Ex. electric windows. Open windows easily. (give reason: so) امثلة وزارية

Ex. Cars have Sun roof so you can ……………(complete)
Ex. Cars have GPS so you (can/ can't) get lost.

تمرين A ص10 من كتاب النشاط/ مهم جدا/ وصل الكلمات لعمل اسماء مركبة

A Match the words to make compound nouns.

sweet	bag
car	proof
information	game
disc	assistant
insect	shop
air	bin
swimming	brakes
video	roof
sun	desk
litter	pool
shop	park

للحفظ

Sweet→ shop
car→ park
information→ desk
disc→ brakes
insect → proof
air → bag
swimming → pool
video→ game
sun→ roof
litter → bin
shop→ assistant

تمرين B ص10 من كتاب النشاط/ مهم جدا/ اربط بين الجمل (موضوع اعطاء الاسباب)

B What are they for? Use *so you can/can't*.

1 airbags (be safe in a crash)
Cars have airbags so that you can be safe in a crash.

2 CD player (listen to music)
Cars have CD player so you can listen to music

3 GPS (get lost)
Cars have GPS so you can't get lost

4 electric windows (open windows easily)
Cars have electric windows so you can open windows easily

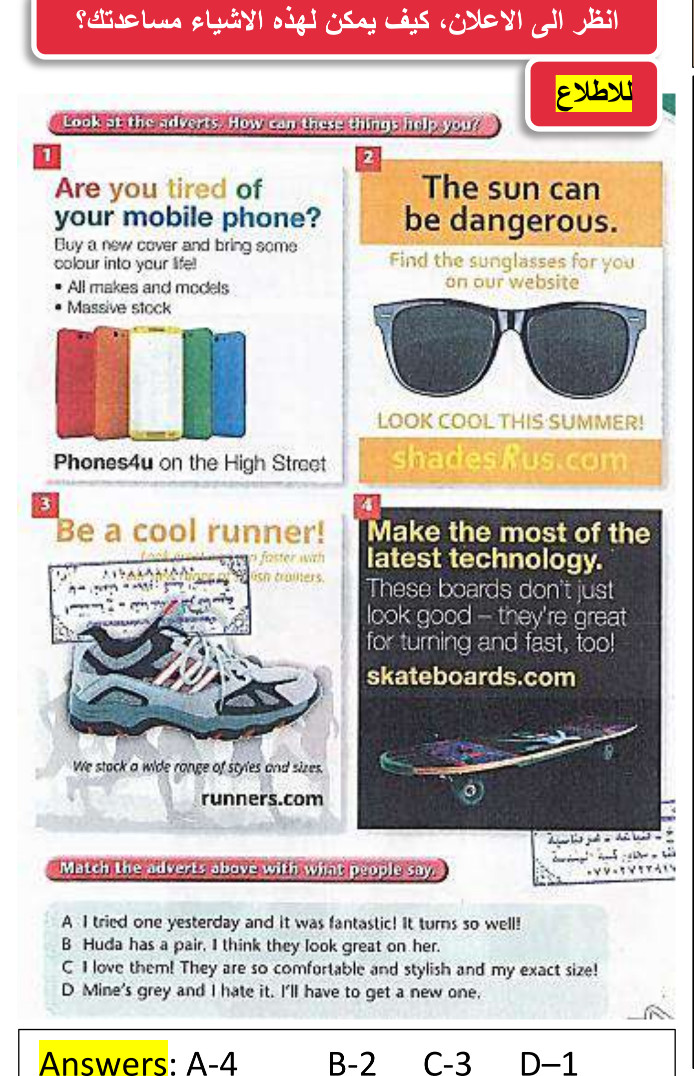
5 sunroof (let light in)
Cars have sunroof so you can let light in

6 tinted windows (see into the car easily)
Cars have tinted windows so you can see into the car easily

What are they for? /من اجل ماذا هذه الاشياء

انظر الى الاعلان، كيف يمكن لهذه الاشياء مساعدتك؟

للاطلاع



Answers: A-4 B-2 C-3 D–1

تمرينA/B املا الفراغات، واكتب ايميل للاطلاع

A Fill in the gaps to complete the email.

can can go easy to put together fantastic help you saving up skateboard so well

From: Salwa
To: Lucy
Subject: My new skateboard

I bought my new ________ yesterday. I have been ________ for six months. It's ________! It turns so ________! On the box it says it's ________ and it's true! My father screwed the wheels on in 5 minutes. It has plastic wheels and a wooden board, ________ you ________ really fast. It's my favourite colours too – green and purple. The best thing is that it comes with a book to ________ learn more about skateboarding. I ________ do a kickflip now!

B Imagine you have a new item from adverts 1–4 on Student's Book page 9. Write your own email to a friend about your new item.

From:
To:
Subject:

Can	يستطيع
easy to put together	سهلة التجميع
fantastic	مذهل
help you	تساعدك
saving up	يذخر
skateboard	لوح التزلج
bought	اشترى
colours	الوان

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

What do they look like?/كيف يبدوا هؤلاء

Look at the pictures of Ahmed and Sally. What do they look like?

انظر الى صور احمد وسالي، كيف يبدون؟





He She	Is wearing يرتدي	A Pink headscarf شال وردي
		Grey trouser بنطال رمادي
	Has لديه	A pink bag حقيبة وردية
		Skateboard لوح تزلج

He She	Has	Straight سرح Curly مجعد	Black اسود Brown بني	Hair شعر
		Blue ازرق Brown بني		Eyes عيون
	Is	Quite نوعا ما Bit قليلا		Tall طويل Short قصير

Vocabulary

hard working	مجتهد
artistic	فني
sporty	رياضي
friendly	ودود
musical	موسيقي

موضوع وزاري مهم

ملاحظات قواعدية

"Describing people /وصف الناس"

ممكن ان نصف الاشخاص باستخدام العبارات التالية :

1- (clothes) نصف الملابس باستخدام القاعة التالية

(He \ She) + is wearing+ نوع الملابس.

Ex. Ramy is wearing grey trousers. Ex. Nuha is wearing a pink headscarf.

2- لوصف شيء جامد مثل حقيبة او كرسي او موبايل او اي شيء اخر يملكه شخص نستخدم العبارة التالية

(He \ She) + has + نوع الشيء

Ex. Ramy has a skateboard. Ex. Nuha has a pink bag.

3- (hair\eyes) نستخدم التعابير التالية لوصف الشعر او العين

(hair)---→ (He \ She) + has + straight \ curly+ hair
(eyes)--→ (He \ She) + has + ... eyes

Ex. Ramy has curly brown hair. Ex. Ramy has green eyes.
Ex. Nuha has straight black hair. Ex. Nuha has blue eyes.

4- لوصف شخص من حيث طوله او قصره (tall/short) نستخدم كلمة (quite)، اما لوصف شخص من حيث السمن و النحافة نستخدم كلمة (bit)

(He \ She)+ is+ quite short\tall.
(He \ She)+ is+ a bit thin\fat.

5- (face) لوصف شخص من حيث الوجه نستخدم العبارة التالية

(He \ She) + has a + long , round , chubby + ... face.

Ex. Ramy has a long face.   Ex. Nuha has a round face.

"Adjectives order"

ترتيب الصفات

اذا تحتوي الجمله اكثر من صفه فنقوم بترتيبها حسب الجدول ادناه.

الصفة العامة Opinion	الحجم Size	العمر Age	الشكل shape	اللون Color	الجنسية origin	المادة Material	الاسم Name
Nice	Small	Old	Square	Yellow	Iraqi	Wooden	Table
Good	Big	New	Circle	Blue	Japanese	Steel	Car
Beautiful	Huge	Modern	Curly	Red			Boy
Bad							Cat

Ex. It is a **beautiful small red Iraqi** sofa .
Ex.She has **nice straight black** hair .

امثلة وزارية

1- He is wearing (blue, Iraqi, new, cotton) T-shirt. (Rearrange the adjectives)
2-I bought a (white, Japanese, new) TV. (arranger the adjective)
3-It is a (little, French, black, beautiful) table. (Put in the correct order)
4-I have a (Italian, old, wonderful) watch. (Order)

تمرين A ص12 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل وصف سالي

A Complete this description of Sally.

Sally is _quite_ short. She isn't _Very tall. She has brown hair__.
She _has__ a pink headscarf and a _yellow_ top. She _has__ a pink bag too.

Good friends/ اصدقاء جيدين

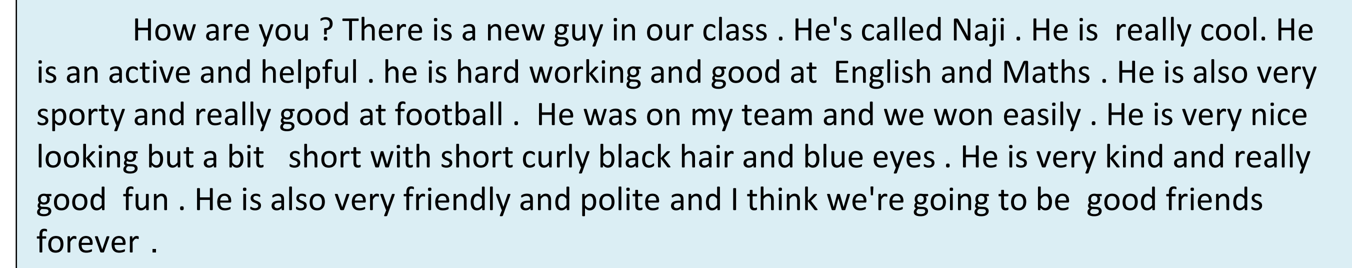
أقرأ الأيميلين جد شيء واحد مشترك بين سالي واحمد. للاطلاع

انشاء الوحدة الاولى (وزاري)

*Write an email to a relative about your best friend in your notebook . Write about their appearance and character.

اكتب ايميل الى قريب لك عن أفضل صديق لك في دفترك . اكتب عن مظهرة وشخصيته

My best friend
from : Ali
To : ridha
Dear Ridha,



How are you ? There is a new guy in our class . He's called Naji . He is really cool. He is an active and helpful . he is hard working and good at English and Maths . He is also very sporty and really good at football . He was on my team and we won easily . He is very nice looking but a bit short with short curly black hair and blue eyes . He is very kind and really good fun . He is also very friendly and polite and I think we're going to be good friends forever .

Email me soon
Ali

الى صديقي المفضل
من : علي
الى: رضا

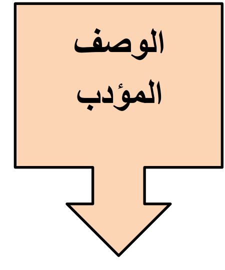
عزيزي رضا ، كيف حالك، هنالك فتى جديد في صفنا يدعى ناجي، هو مرح جدا، نشط ومتعاون حقا، مثابر وجيد في مادة اللغة الانكليزية والرياضيات، هو ايضا رياضي جدا و جيد في كرة القدم، كان في فريقي وفزنا بسهولة، يملك مظهرا جميلا لكنه قصير بعض الشيء مع شعر اسود مجعد وعيون زرقاء. هو لطيف جدا ومرح جدا، هو ودود ومحترم واعتقد اننا سوف نكون اصدقاء جيدون للابد.

راسلني قريبا
علي



When we say negative things in English, we don't want to upset the reader or listener. Here are some ways of making negative descriptions more polite:

He's ugly:	He's **not very good-looking**.
She's short:	She's **a bit** short. / She's **not very tall**.
He can't play football:	He's **not very good at** football. / He can't play football **very well**.



ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Polite description
الوصف المؤدب للناس

نستخدم موضوع الوصف المؤدب للاشخاص حيث لا يمكننا بعض الاحيان وصف الناس باستخدام صفات سلبية بصورة مباشرة.

(lazy كسول/ stupid غبي/ ugly قبيح/ bad سيء....)

لذلك نحن نستخدم بعض الكلمات للتخفيف من تاثيرها على الاخرين حيث تكون باسلوب مؤدب كما في الوصف الاتي :

1-اذا وجدنا في الجملة الاولى (صفة +is) والجملة لاثانية منفية بوجود isn't فنستخدم صفة معاكسة لصفة الجملة الاولى وحسب الاتي : صفة معاكسة لصفة الجملة الاولى + very , مثل :

Ex. He is short. He isn't ._______ - He isn't very tall.

2-اذا وجدنا في الجملة الاولى (صفة + is) وكانت الجملة الثانية مثبتة فنستخدم نفس صفة الجملة الاولى + bit , مثل :

Ex/ she is fat. She is ______ . -She is a bit fat.

3-اما اذا كانت الجملة الاولى تحتوي على (فعل مجرد + can't) وكانت الجملة الثانية تحتوي على (isn't)فنستخدم عبارة (very good at) ونضيف ing للفعل ليصبح اسم :

Ex. He can't play football. He isn't _________ .
-He isn't very good at playing football

4-اذا كانت الجملة الاولى تحتوي على (can't) والجملة الثانية تحتوي لى (can't) فنستخدم نفس الفعل الموجود في الجملة الاولى ثم ضع بعده (very well) , مثل :

Ex/ he can't swim. He can't swim._________
- He can't swim very well.

5-اذا كانت الجملة الاولى تحتوي على (bad) والجملة الثانية تحتوي على (isn't) فعند الاجابة نكتفي بكتابة very good at زائدا الاسم الموجود في الجملة الاولى , مثل:

Ex/ she is bad at football. She is not _________
- She isn't very good at football.

امثلة وزارية

1-He can't drive. He can't.__________
2- She can't paint. She isn 't._____________
3- She can't play tennis. She isn't.__________
4- He is lazy. He is.__________
5- He can't sing. He cant._________

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

تمرين C ص13 من كتاب النشاط مهم جدا/ اكمل الجمل التالية بطريقة مؤدبة/ تابع لموضوع وصف الناس بطريقة مؤدبة في الصفحة السابقة

C **Complete the following sentences in a more polite way.**

1 He's stupid.
He's not _Very smart__________

2 He's lazy.
He's _a bit____________ lazy.

3 She can't sing.
She's not Very good at singing____________________

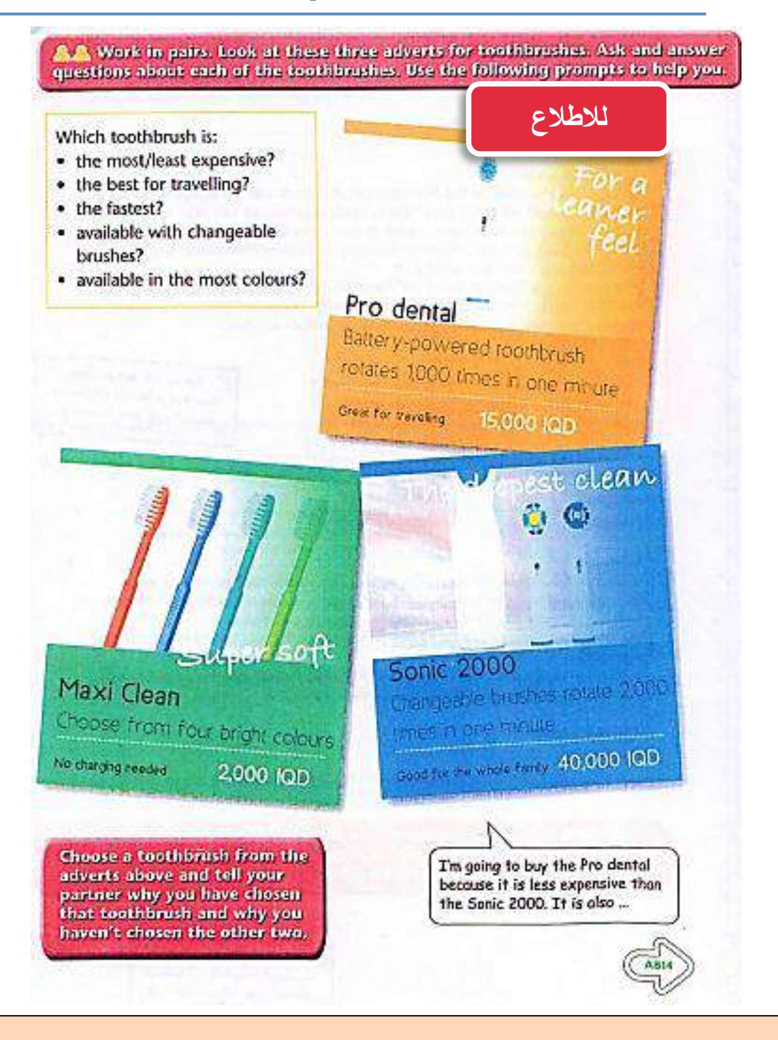
4 He can't paint.
He can't paint very well____________________

5 She's bad at football.
She's not _Very good at football_______________

6 She's boring.
She's _not____________________ much fun.

7 He's unfriendly.
He's _a bit un friendly____________________

Writing an advert/كتابة اعلان



A **Read the sentences about how to look after your teeth and mark them true (T) or false (F).**

1 It's important to clean your teeth every day. [T]

2 You should try to see a teacher if you have a toothache. [F]

3 Eating too many sweets is good for your teeth. [F]

4 Brush your teeth for at least two seconds. [F]

5 A dentist will give you good advice about how to look after your teeth. [T]

6 Drinking lot of fizzy drinks is bad for your teeth. [T]

B **Correct the false sentences.**

____

____

____

____

Round up/ مراجعة

في هذا اليونت تدربت على الاشياء التالية

1- وصف الاماكن

2- وصف الحالات المستمرة (المضارع المستمر والماضي المستمر)

3- الاخبار عن الوقت

In this unit you have practised the following things:

1 Describing places.

There is a supermarket.
It has a supermarket.
or It has got a supermarket.

There are lots of shops.
but It *has* lots of shops.

There isn't a swimming pool.
It doesn't have a swimming pool.

There aren't any bakeries.
It doesn't have any bakeries.

Is there a sweet shop?
Are there any sweet shops?

Does it have a sweet shop?
Does it have any sweet shops?

2 Describing a continuous state.

Present
I am talking to my friend.
He is wearing a green jacket.

Past
I was talking to my brother.
He was wearing his white trainers.

3 Telling the time.

It's three o'clock. 15:00
It's ten past three. It's three ten. 15:10
It's twenty to four. It's three forty. 15:40

4- الصفات

5- وصف الناس

6- الاسماء المركبة

7- اعطاء الاسباب

8- وكذلك....

* الطرق الرسمية والغير رسمية لوصف الاشياء

* كتابة ايميل لصديق.

* كتابة اعلان

4 Adjectives.

Note the order of adjectives:

opinion	size	age	shape	colour	origin	material
beautiful	little	new	curly	black	French	plastic

It is a beautiful, little, black, French table. She has beautiful, curly, black hair.

5 Describing people.

He is quite tall and a bit thin.
He is kind and helpful.
He has straight black hair and brown eyes.
He is wearing a white shirt. *or* He has a white shirt.

6 Compound nouns.

We can make many new words in English by joining two words together.
Examples: litter bin, information desk, sunroof, windproof

7 Giving reasons.

The car has a CD player, so you can listen to music.
It also has air conditioning to help you keep cool.

8 And you have ...

- compared formal and informal ways of describing things.
- written diary entries and exchanged information orally.
- written two emails to a friend.
- written an advert.

تمرين A ص15 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب معاكسات الكلمات التالية: (مهم جدا جدا)

B Write the opposites of these words.

1 dangerous safe
2 old-fashioned modern
3 expensive cheap
4 happy sad
5 old new
6 uncomfortable comfortable

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

تمرين C ص15 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب الكلمات التي تطابق التعاريف التالية (مهم جدا جدا)

C Write words that match these definitions.

1 It makes cars, boats and planes move. engine
2 words and pictures to help sell things adverts
3 A person who helps others is helpful
4 You can clean your teeth with this. toothbrush
5 three or more people waiting in line queue

تمرين D ص16 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ عن حسن واجب على الاسئلة التالية

D Read about Hassan and answer the questions.

Hassan wanted to buy a new car, but he didn't know what to get. He was sitting in a cafe in the mall drinking a coffee. He was at the mall because he needed some new clothes. But he wasn't thinking about clothes. He was thinking about a car.

He saw a newspaper on a seat next to him. It was open at page 10. There were some articles about cars. He picked it up and started reading. He didn't begin at the beginning, he started in the middle.

The Tiger 5X also has very good suspension to help the driver keep on the road. It is also good in the desert. The passengers won't bounce up and down in the back seats! There's lots of space for bags, so this car is good for people who like camping. It's also good for people who want to carry lots of sports equipment but don't want to have a big 4WD car.

'Oh! That's good,' he thought. 'I like camping in the desert. And I don't want my children bouncing up and down in the back.'

The Tiger 5X is a great new car. It has many things that drivers like. There are also things to keep the other people in the car happy – and happy passengers help keep the driver happy! First of all it looks good. That's very important.

'Ah!' thought Hassan. 'This is good for me and good for my family. I think I will go and look at the Tiger 5X.'

هل هذه الجملة صح ام خطأ

1 Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

a) Hassan went to the mall to buy some clothes. [T]
b) He was sitting in a cafe thinking about coffee. [F]
c) He saw a newspaper and started reading the first page. [F]
d) Hassan likes the suspension on the Tiger 5X. [T]
e) Hassan knows what car to look at after reading the newspaper. [T]

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Lucky costumer 50/ الزبون المحظوظ رقم



Kareem walked quickly past the department store and hurried towards the bookshop. As he got closer he saw there was a long queue forming outside the door to the shop and his heart sank. He had been saving up for months and wanted to be the first one to buy the new book by his favourite poet – now he would have to wait in line. As he stood waiting, the hard-working schoolboy pulled the advert for the new book out of his pocket.

Kareem had read all of Al-Nawab's poems at least twice and found them very interesting. The quiet boy spent most of his free time reading or writing his own poems and his parents, friends and teachers all said he was very imaginative. It was Kareem's dream to be a famous poet himself one day.

Finally the shop door opened and the owner welcomed the queue of customers in. When Kareem got to the door, the shop owner suddenly rang a bell and everyone started clapping and cheering. Kareem was very surprised and didn't know what was happening. After a while the shop owner saw Kareem's confusion and explained, 'You are the 50th customer through the door today, young man. There is a big prize for customer number 50 ... you will get to meet Al-Nawab. Are you any good at writing poems?'

'Yes! I've got notebooks full of poems,' replied Kareem. He felt a surge of happiness as he understood what was happening. His patience was being rewarded. It was a good thing after all that he wasn't first to buy the latest book.

NEW RELEASE
from bestselling poet
Mudhafar Al-Nawab
Come to Al Saqi Bookshop on 23rd November and get your copy of Al-Nawab's new collection of poems *Islands of Salt*
PLUS an extra special prize for the 50th customer of the day!

سار كريم مسرعا خلف المتجر واسرع نحو محل الكتب. عندما اقترب، رأى طابور طويل امام باب المحل وانهار قلبه. لقد كان يدخر الاموال لأشهر واراد ان يكون اول شخص يشتري الكتاب الجديد بواسطة شاعره المفضل. والان عليه ان ينتظر بالطابور. بينما هو واقف ينتظر. الفتى المجد سحب اعلان الكتاب الجديد من محفظته.

كريم قرأ جميع قصائد النواب على الاقل مرتان ووجدها ممتعه جدا. الفتى الهادئ قضى معظم وقته يقرأ ويكتب اشعاره الخاصة. والدي كريم واصدقائه ومعلميه كلهم قالوا بأنه فتى ذو خيال واسع. كان حلم كريم ان يصبح شاعرا مشهورا يوما ما.

اخيرا، فتح باب المحل ورحب المالك بجميع من في الطابور، عندما وصل كريم الى الباب، طرق المالك فجأة الجرس. وبدأ الجميع بالهتاف والتصفيق. كان كريم مندهشا جدا لم يكن يعلم مالذي يحدث. بعد برهة رأى مالك المحل اندهاش كريم ووضح له " انت الزبون رقم 50 في الطابور اليوم. ايها الشاب هنالك جائزة كبيرة للزبون رقم 50. سوف تلتقي بالنواب هل انت جيد في كتابة الاشعار؟ "

" نعم، لدي دفتر ملاحظات مليء بالاشعار" رد كريم. وشعر بسعادة غامرة عندما فهم ما يجري. لقد تم مكافئة صبره وكان شيء جيد. بعد كل هذا لم يكن اول من يشتري الكتاب الاحدث.

اطلاق النسخة الجديدة
لأفضل اشعار مظفر النواب
تفضل الى مكتبة الساقي في 23 نوفمبر واحصل على نسختك لمجموعة اشعار النواب "جزيرة الملح"

اسئلة قصة " الزبون المحظوظ" وزاري مهم جدا

1. Describe Kareem's character. صف شخصية كريم

- He was hard-working , imaginative and patience. انه نشيط وخيالي وصبور .

2. What is the name of the new book Kareem wants to buy? Who was the poet?
ما هو اسم الكتاب الجديد الذي يريد شرائه كريم؟ من كان الشاعر؟

- Islands of salt. Mudhafar Al-Nawab. جزيرة الملح. مظفر النواب

3. What does 'saving up' mean in paragraph 1? ماذا تعني عبارة "حفظ" في المقطع الاول

- It means putting money aside. انها تعني وضع النقود جانبا.

4. What do you think the collection of poems 'Islands of salt' is about?
عن ماذا تعتقد تتحدث مجموعة قصائد" جزر الملح"؟

- Homesick. الحنين الى الوطن

5. Why had Kareem been saving up for months? لماذا كان يدخر لعدة اشهر؟
- To be the first one to buy the new book by his favourite poet.
ليكون اول شخص يشتري الكتاب الجديد من قبل شاعره المفضل.

6. How many times Kareem had read Al-Nawab's poems? How did he find them? كم عدد المرات التي قرأ فيها كريم قصائد النواب .
- Twice and he found them very interesting. مرتان ووجدها ممتعه جدا.

7. Why did Kareem parents , friends and teachers all say he was imaginative?
لماذا قال الوالدين والأصدقاء والمعلمين جميعهم بأن كريم خيالي؟
- Because he spent most of his free time reading or writing his own poems. لأنه قضى معظم وقت فراغه بقراءة او كتابة قصائده .

8. What was Kareem's dream? ماذا كان حلم كريم؟
- To be a famous poet. ان يصبح شاعر مشهور

9. Why was Kareem very surprised? لماذا كان كريم مندهش
- When Kareem got to the door, the shop owner suddenly rang a bell and everyone started clapping and cheering.
عندما وصل كريم الى الباب، صاحب المحل فجأة قرع الجرس وبدأ الجميع بالتصفيق.

10. What was Kareem's big prize? ماذا كانت جائزة كريم الكبيرة؟
- He will get to meet Al-Nawab. سوف يلتقي بالنواب.

11. Was Kareem the first to buy the latest book?
هل كان كريم الأول لشراء آخر كتاب؟

- No, he wasn't.

تمرين B ص18 من كتاب النشاط/ استخدم الكلمات في الصندوق لأكمال الفراغات التالية

B Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

queue	hard working	imaginative	poet	patience	prize

1 My brother is very **hard working** He always does extra homework.

2 Hassan was so pleased when he won first **prize**____ in the poetry competition.

3 It is important to be **imaginative** when you are writing poems.

4 The **queue**______ was so long it came out of the door!

5 I have a lot of **patience**__ with young children.

6 His dream was to be a famous **poet**________

تمارين اضافية/ تمرين A ص18/ رتب الجمل التالية لتصبح سؤال. (مهم جدا جدا)

Extra activities

A People sometimes ask questions about your friends. Put these words in order to make questions.

1 his colour What ? is hair
What color is his hair?

2 he does ? Where live
- Where does he live?

3 does wear What he ?
- What does he wear?

4 ? football play well he Can
Can he play football well?

5 he ? Is science good at and maths
Is he good at science and Maths?

تمرين B ص19 اجعل الجمل اكثر ادبا/ مهم جدا

B Make these sentences more polite.

1 He's fat.
He's a bit fat.
2 He can't play football.
He can't play football Very well
3 He can't play volleyball.
He's not Very good at volleyball
4 He's unfriendly.
He's not Very friendly

تمرين C ص19 اكمل الجمل التالية/ مهم جدا

C Complete the sentences.

Five boys were late for school. Why were they late? What were they doing?

phone | wait | listen to | look for | play

1 I Was waiting for my brother.
2 I Was listening the radio and I didn't know the time.
3 I Was playing on my computer and I didn't hear the taxi come.
4 I Was looking for my shoes for twenty minutes!
5 I Was phoning my mother in hospital.

Five girls can't go out to the party. Why can't they go? What are they doing?

watch | paint | do | cook | look after

1 I am doing my homework.
2 I am looking for my brother.
3 I am watching a good programme on TV.
4 I am cooking dinner because my mother is ill.
5 I am painting a picture for the school competition.

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Q1: Reading Comprehension: (20)
Read this text carefully:

Captain Ben has bought an unusual taxi and has begun a new service. The 'taxi' is a small Swiss aero plane called a 'Pilatus porter'. This wonderful plane can carry seven passengers. The most surprising thing about it, however is that it can land anywhere: on snow, water, or even on a ploughed field. Captain Ben's first passenger was a doctor who flew from Birmingham to a lonely village in the Welsh mountains. Since then, Captain Ben has flown passenger to many unusual places. Once he landed on the roof of block of flats and on one occasion, he landed in a deserted car park. Captain Ben has just refused a strange request from a businessman. The man wanted to fly to a lonely island in the Atlantic Ocean, Ben thinks that the trip was too dangerous.

A/ Now answer (Five) of the following questions: (5M)

1- Where was the first trip of Ben's unusual taxi?
2- What is the small plane called?
3- Who was that first passenger to fly to Welsh mountains?
4- What has Captain Ben bought to begin a new service?
5- What places can the small plane land on?
6- Why did Captain Ben refuse to fly to lonely island in the Atlantic Ocean?

B/ Describe whether the following statements are (True) or (False) (Choose 5 only) (5M(.

1- The taxi can carry more than seven passengers.
2-Captain Ben flew from Swiss to Birmingham
3- Captain Ben's plane can carry passengers to many unusual places.
4- The most surprising thing is that the plane can land anywhere.
5- No one wanted to travel by Captain Ben's plane.
6- Captain Ben has just flown to island in the Atlantic Ocean.

C/ Answer (Five) of the following questions using information from your textbook. (10 M)

1- The car that everyone is talking about is ------- (Complete)
2- How many seat does Panther 3.0D have? 3- The panther 3.0D has no standard features. (T/F)
4- Are the very young interested in this car?5- Some young men are not interested in its engine. (T/F)
6- Panther 3.0D is actually very cheap. (T/F(

Q2: Grammar: (10M)

A/ Do as required for Five only. (5M)

1- He can't play football. He isn't ------------ [Make the sentence more polite[
2- does wear What he ? [Order to make question[
3- Cars have sunroof. (let light in) (Give reason using: so that)
4- She has (black, long, straight) hair (Order the adjective)
5- 16:45 (tell the time)
6- He (wear) a blue shirt. [Present continuous[

B/ Choose the correct choice. (5M(.

1- This car has a (really / quite) shape. You'll love it. 2- She is (cleaning / cleans) the room now.
3- I bought a (Chinese, new, nice / nice, new, Chinese) mobile phone. 4- The new mall (has / is) a lift.
5- When the bill rang, I (was watching / am watching) TV.

Q3/ Vocabulary & Punctuation: (15M.)

A/ Write words that match these definitions. (5 M.)

1 – three or more people waiting in line ---------------
2- words and pictures to help sell things ------------
3- You can clean your teeth with this ----------------
4- It makes cars, boats and planes move ------------
5- A person who helps others is --------------------

B/ Fill the blanks with the most suitable words from the list below. (5M.)

Looking for	imaginative	prize	patience	quite

1 – I have a lot of --------- with young children.
2- It is important to be --------- when you are writing poems.
3- Hassan won first --------- in the sport competition.
4- She was -------- her shoes for twenty minutes!
5- The bike is ----------cheap. What do you think?

C/ Re-write the following sentence using capital letters and correct punctuation marks. (5M.)

(nadia bought a beautiful little black french table)

Q4/ Story Time & Spelling: (15 M.)

A/ Story Time: Do as required: (Choose only 5)

1 - Why Kareem's parents, friends and teachers all say he was imaginative? [Answer]
2- Kareem's dream is --------------- [Complete]
3- Kareem had read all of Al- Nawab's poem at least twice and found them boring. [T/F]
4- Describe Kareem's character. [Answer]
5- What is Kareem's big prize? [Answer]
6- Was Kareem the first to buy the latest book of the poet? [Answer]

B/ Write the missing words.

1 – happy ∨ unhappy comfortable -----------
2- come ∨ coming travel -----------
3- old X young expensive --------------
4- We are ∨ We're was not ----------
5-book ∨ books country ------------

Q5/ Writing: (10 M.)

Write an e-mail describing a friend to a relative. These words and phrases may help you: helpful / black hair/ Black eyes / friendly / short / a bit fat/ hard-working / good looking …. Lessons/ hobbies .

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Perfect holiday/ عطلة مثالية

Vocabulary:

مفردات مهمة للحفظ/ معاني

Tourist city	مدينة سياحية	Hobby	هواية	Swimming	سباحه
Fishing	صيد	Shopping	تسوق	Picnic	سفره
Sailing	ابحار	Horse riding	ركوب الخيل	Beach	ساحل
Camping	تخييم				

Talking about likes and dislikes

I	love	swimming.
	enjoy	horse riding.
	like	camping.
	don't like	fishing.
	hate	sailing.

ملاحظات قواعدية

التحدث عن الاشياء التي تحبها والتي لا تحبها

تستخدم افعال الحب والكره في هذا الموضوع للتعبير عن درجة اعجابنا او عدم اعجابنا بشيء ما، يلي هذه الافعال اسماء او افعال تحمل ing كما في الاتي :

التعبير عن الاشياء التي نحبها ← **I + (like/ love/ enjoy) + ing فعل يحمل**

التعبير عن الاشياء التي لا نحبها ← **I + (don't like/ hate) + ing فعل يحمل**

Ex. I love **swimming**.

Ex. I like **going** to the beach.

Ex. I don't like **sailing**.

Ex. I love **football**.

Ex. I enjoy **computer games**.

Ex. I don't like **playing** tennis.

امثلة وزارية

1- I love ……………………… matches on TV. (watch, watching , to watch)

2- I like …………………… cars. (drive, to drive, driving)

3- express your (like)concerning walking along the beach.

4- I hate (get) up early on Fridays. (correct)

5- express your dislike concerning listening to music.

تمرين A ص20 من كتاب النشاط/ ما الكلمات التي تناسب الافعال التالية, اكتب العبارات, يمكنك استخدام الفعل لاكثر من مرة/ مهم جدا/ للحفظ

A **Which verb goes with each word or words? Write out the phrases. You can use the same verb more than once.**

have	go	do	kick	read	score	spend	watch	win

a ball   a game   a hobby   shopping   a picnic   a rest
a story   fishing   TV   a goal   the afternoon   to the cinema
some time   a point

1 have a picnic
2 have a rest
3 go to the cinema
4 go shopping
5 go fishing
6 do a hobby
7 Kick a ball
8 read a story
9 score a point
10 score a goal
11 Spend some time
12 Spend the afternoon
13 Watch TV
14 Watch a game
15 win a game

تمرين B ص20 من كتاب النشاط/ اختر عبارات من تمرين A واكمل جملة لكل عبارة

B **Choose five phrases from Exercise A. Write a complete sentence for each one.**

Example: *My family has a picnic every Friday.*

1 1-You can go fishing.
2 2- You should have a rest.
3 3- Ali reads a story every day.
4 4-My team score a goal last night.
5 5- My family spend some time to see the match .

Spare time/ وقت الفراغ

Expressing preferences and making suggestions

I'd like I'd love Would you like	to go	to the beach. to the mall?
I'd rather Why not Let's	go	
How about	going	

ملاحظات قواعدية التعبير عن التفضيل وعمل الاقتراحات

يمكننا التعبير عن تفضيلنا لشيء دون اخر باستخدام العبارات التالية:
(I'd like/ I'd love/ I'd rather/ let's)

في حين يمكننا عمل الاقتراحات باستخدام العبارات التالية:
(would you like/ why not/ how about)

Preference/التفضيل

للتعبير عن التفضيل نتبع القاعدة التالية:

(I'd like/ I'd love) + to فعل مجرد
(I'd rather/ let's) + فعل مجرد

Ex. I'd like **to go** to the theatre.
Ex. I'd rather **go** to the beach.
Ex. I'd love **to go** to the museum
Ex. Let's **go** shopping .

امثلة وزارية

Ex. Express your preference concerning playing tennis. (use: I'd like)

Ex. Use (I'd rather) to express your preference concerning watching T.V.

Ex. I'd love (play/ playing/ to play) football.

Making suggestions/ عمل الاقتراحات

لعمل اقتراح نتبع القاعدة التالية:

(would you like) + to فعل مجرد ?
(Why not) + فعل مجرد?
(How about) + ing فعل يحمل ?

Ex. Would you like **to go** to the cinema?
Ex. How about **going** to the beach?

امثلة وزارية

Ex. Why not (go/ going/ to go) to the theatre? →
Ex. How about (play) video games? (correct) →
Ex. Use (would like) to make suggestion concerning watching movie.

Ex. Make a suggestion to your little brother about where to spend holiday. (use: how about)

للموافقة على موضوع الاقتراحات, والذي يمكن ان نتعرف عليه من خلال كلمة (agree) او (accept) نستخدم احد الاساليب التالية :

1. Yes, let's
2. Yes, why not.
3. Yes I'd love to

Ex:- Would you like to go to the mall? (Accept)
- Yes, I`d love to.

امثلة وزارية

Ex. Let`s watch a film. (Accept)

Ex. Agree with your friend who has just suggested swimming in the sea.

تمرين A ص21 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب الصيغة الصحيحة/ **مهم جدا**

A Write the verb in the correct form – *to go, go* or *going*.

1 Where would you like ___to go___ this afternoon?
2 How about ___going___ to the park?
3 I'd rather ___go___ to the beach and play football.
4 Why not ___go___ to the fun fair?
5 I'd love ___to go___ to the mall.
6 Yes, let's ___go___

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

My favorite kind of book/ نوعي المفضل من الكتب

Vocabulary: مفردات مهمة

Horror	رعب	comedy	مضحك	fiction	خيالي
adventure	مغامرة	travel	سفر	novel	رواية
destination	مقصد	epic	ملحمي	tale	حكاية
sinister	شرير	awake	مستيقظ	fear	خوف
island	جزيرة	empty	فارغ	frightened	خائف
heart	قلب	shipwreck	حطام السفينة	afraid	يخشى
footprint	بصمه اقدام	discerning	مميز	survivor	الناجي
journey	رحلة	lord	سيد	rings	خواتم
story	قصه	evil	شر	take off	يقلع

Study the book covers and reviews. Match each book to a type in the box below.

تأمل أغلفه ونقد الكتب . صل كل كتاب الى نوع من الصندوق أدناه

horror comedy travel fiction adventure

1- Destination Egypt : Packed with detailed information, this is the definitive guide for the discerning traveler . Don't go without it! (travel)

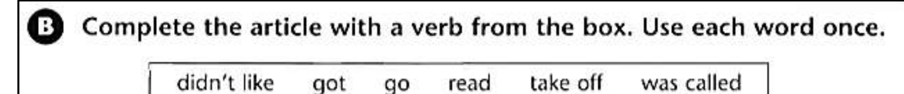
2- Robinson Crusoe : One of the first novels in the English language . (adventure)

3- The Black Cat : The sinister events in this story will keep you awake at night . (horror)

4- The Lord of the Rings : An epic tale of a journey to destroy evil set in another world . (fiction)

5- MR BEAN : The funniest comedy book of the tear . (comedy)

تمرين B ص23 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل المقال مع الفعل المناسب من الصندوق


B Complete the article with a verb from the box. Use each word once.

didn't like	got	go	read	take off	was called
was made of	went	were	was	were called	

I read an interesting book recently. It was called *The Mountains of the Moon*. It was a science fiction story. The main characters were called Jim and Mary. They were astronauts – you know, people who go into space. They went to the moon. They found a mountain on the moon. It Was made of gold. They got lots of the gold, but then the spaceship was too heavy. It couldn't Take off. I don't like the ending because it was very sad.

Work or play/ عمل او مسرحية

هذه لوسي فيشر . هي نجمه تلفزيونيه كوميديه . يجري الان بعض الطلبه مقابله معها . صل الأسئلة مع الاجابات. للاطلاع

This is Lucy Fisher. She is the star of a new TV comedy. Some students are interviewing her. Match the questions and answers.



Asking about the present and the past

Present simple	Past simple
How old are you?	Were you happy?
What character do you play?	How did you hear the news?

"PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE"
زمن المضارع البسيط

1- يستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حدث متكرر او حقائق علمية.

2-هناك مجموعه من ظروف التكرار(دلائل)تأتي مع هذا الزمن ويكون موقع ظروف التكرار بين الفاعل و الفعل.

(always, often, usually, sometimes, never, every+ زمن)

3- قاعدة هذا الزمن تكون كالاتي:

(he/ she/ it) + الشخص الثالث   تكملة + فعل يحمل

Ex/ He **goes** to school every day.   Ex/ Hadi usually **leaves** home at 7:30.

(they/ we/ you/ I) + فعل مجرد + تكملة

Ex/ I sometime **wash** the car.   Ex/ Hiba and I **leave** home at 8:30.

نلاحظ في الامثلة السابقة ان اذا كان الفاعل من **المجموعة الصغيرة** (he/ she/ it) نضيف (s/ es) الشخص الثالث للفعل في حين اذا كان الفاعل من **المجموعة الكبيرة** يكون الفعل مجرد (اي خالي من اي اضافة).

ملحوظة مهمة/ تجدر الاشارة هنا ان الفعل (have) يعتبر فعل مجرد وعند اضافة (s) الشخص الثالث اليه يصبح (has)، كمثال :

Ex/ He **has** a breakfast early in the morning.   Ex/ I **have** two brothers.

4- عند نفي الجملة نضيف (don't/ doesn't) قبل الفعل الرئيسي، مع ملاحضة ارجاع الفعل الرئيسي الى اصله في حال كان يحمل (s) الشخص الثالث.

نستخدم (doesn't) اذا كان الفاعل (he/ she/ it) ونرجع الفعل الرئيسي الى اصله (صيغته المجردة) اما (don't) فنستخدمه اذا كان الفاعل (they/ we/ you/ I) ولا حاجة الى اجراء تغيير في الفعل

Ex/ Hadi usually **leaves** home at 7:30.   → Hadi doesn't **leave** home at 7:30.

5- عند تحويل الجملة الى استفهامية نضيف (do/ does) في بداية الجملة ونتبع نفس خطوات النفي في ارجاع الفعل الى اصله.

Ex/ He **goes** to school every day. → Does he go to school every day?
Ex/ Hiba and Basim **leave** home at 8:30. → Do they leave at 8:30?

6- عند استخدام ادوات الاستفهام نتبع نفس خطوات الملاحظة السابقة ونضيف اداة الاستفهام قبل (do/ does) ونحذف ما تسأل عنه الاداة.

Ex/ Wisam leave home at 7:30. (when) → When doea wisam leave home?
Ex/ They live in Iraq? (where) → where do they live?

امثلة وزارية

1. Ali usually (speak) French in the class . (Correct)→
2. Salma (not \ sleep) early. →
3. Rami drives very fast.(Question) →

"PAST SIMPLE TENSE/زمن الماضي البسيط

الماضي البسيط هو حدث وقع وانتهى في زمن الماضي .والظروف (الدلائل) التي تأتي مع هذا الزمن هي :
(yesterday, last, ago)

هنالك نوعان من الافعال في اللغة الانكليزية :
1- الافعال القياسيه وهي افعال نضيف لها((d\ed)
2- الافعال الغير قياسيه (الشاذة) التي يتغير شكلها تماماً عند تحويلها . (هنالك قائمه بالافعال بنوعيها في نهاية الملزمه)
القاعدة في حاله الاثبات

الفاعل + فعل بالماضي + تكملة.

Ex : Huda (work) hard yesterday. Huda **worked** hard yesterday.
Ex : Layla (go) to the park last day. Layla **went** to the park last day

اذا كان الفعل الرئيسي هو فعل الكينونة (be) فيحول الى (was/were) وحسب الفاعل

Ex : I (be) late last night. I **was** late last night.
Ex : They (be) at home last week They were at home last week.

عند النفي نضع الفعل المساعد (**didn't**) بعد الفاعل ونرجع الفعل الرئيسي الى اصله

Ex : Ali went to the cinema yesterday. Ali **didn't** go to the cinema yesterday.
Ex : Nuha watched T.V two hours ago. Nuha **didn't** watch T.V two hours ago

عند الاستفهام نأتي بالفعل المساعد (**did**) ونقدمه على الفاعل ونرجع الفعل الرئيسي الى اصله:

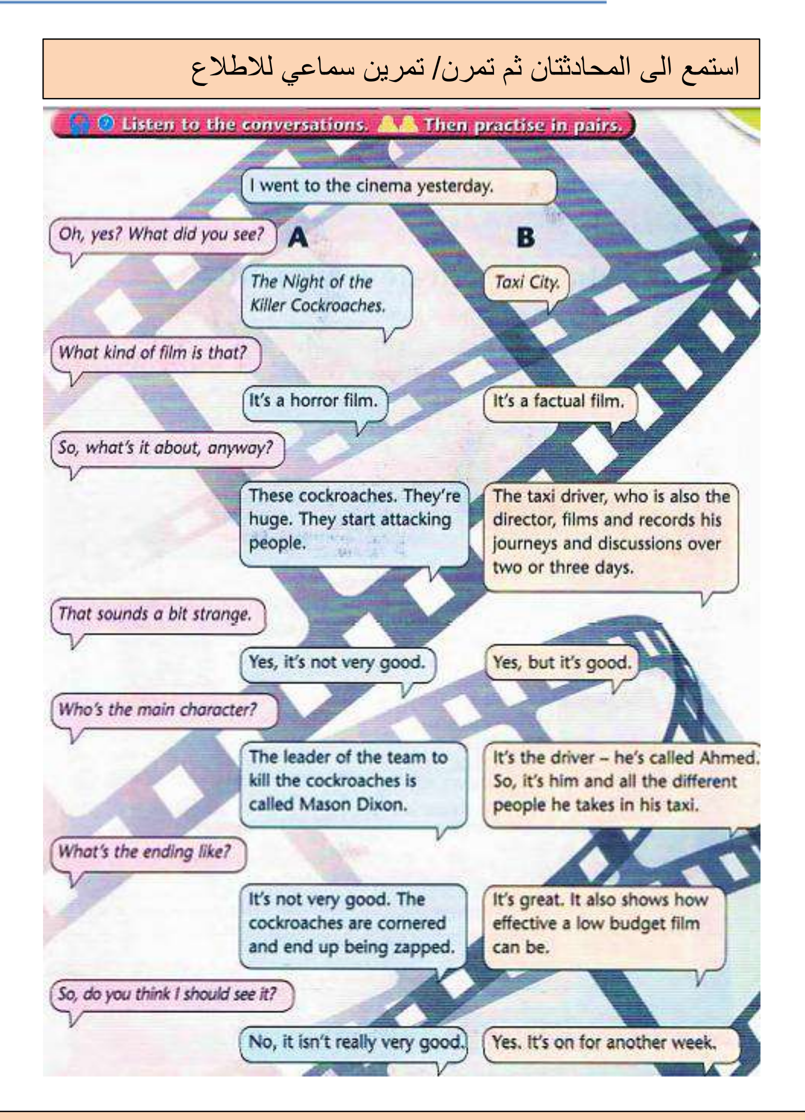
Ex : Ali went to the cinema yesterday .(question) **Did** he go to the cinema yesterday?

اذا كانت الاستفهام من النوع (wh) فنضع سؤال ال(wh) قبل الفعل المساعد الذي وضعناه مسبقا

Ex : How did you travel to Italy? Ex : Where **did** Salma live?

Two conversations/ محادثتان

استمع الى المحادثتان ثم تمرن/ تمرين سماعي للاطلاع



تمرين A ص24 من كتاب النشاط طابق الاسئلة التي في العمود الايسر مع ما تطابقه من المعاني في العمود الايمن

A Draw lines to match questions in the left-hand column that have the same meaning as questions in the right-hand column.

What is it called? •	• Could I borrow it?
Who is it about? •	• How does it end?
What's the topic? •	• What's it about?
Where does it happen? •	• What's the name of the main character?
What's the ending like? •	• What's the title?
Could you lend it to me? •	• Where does it take place?



قطعة كتاب وزارية

مهمة جدا

A T.V Comedy/ برنامج تلفزيوني مضحك

قطعة وزارية **مهمة جدا**/ اسئلتها للحفظ



STAR! Magazine

Schoolgirl in new TV comedy

16-year-old takes main part

Wonderful! *Very, very funny!* Fantastic!

Lucy Fisher, 16, talks to *Star!* Magazine about her part in the new TV comedy, *The Badri Family*.

In this comedy, I play Samara, the daughter in a traditional family. I live with my mother, father and younger brother. [1] My brother is very clumsy and is always having silly accidents. [2] In the first episode, he accidently put salt instead of sugar in my mother's tea and it tasted awful! In every episode he trips over a lot and drops things.

I really enjoyed filming the latest episode because we go away as a family on a holiday. [3] We stay in a fancy hotel with a swimming pool and my brother falls in the pool with all his clothes on! He gets soaked. [4] Later that day, he spills his drink at lunch and then slips in the puddle. [5] Next week, we are filming an episode where my brother puts cleaning fluid on his hair instead of hair gel and his hair turns green. It's going to be so funny!

a b c d e

STAR! Magazine 12

طالبة مدرسة في برنامج كوميدي جديد

فتاة بعمر ال16 تأخذ الدور الرئيسي

لوسي فيشر تتحدث لجريدة النجمه عن دورها في برنامج كوميدي جديد "عائلة البدري"

في هذا البرنامج الكوميدي , امثل دور سمارا , ابنه لعائله تقليديه , أنا أعيش مع امي , ابي و اخي الصغير . اخي سخيف وهو دائماً له حوادث سخيفة . في الحلقة الاولى يضع بالصدفة الملح بدل السكر في شاي أمي و اصبح مذاقه مروع !في كل حلقه هو ينهيها بالكثير من الهفوات ويسقط اشياء . انا فعلا استمتعت بعمل اخر حلقه لأننا نذهب بعيداً كعائله في عطله . نمكث في فندق فاخر فيه حوض سباحه ويسقط اخي في الحوض وهو بكامل ملابسه! لقد تبلل بالماء . ثم في ذلك اليوم , أسقط شرابه عند الغداء بعد ذلك انزلق في بركه ماء . الاسبوع التالي , كنا نصور حلقه عندما وضع اخي سائل التنظيف على شعره بدلا من جل الشعر وتحول شعره الى اللون الأخضر , أنها ستكون حلقه مسليه جداً.

اسئلة القطعة/ وزاري مهم جدا / للحفظ

1- **What does Lucy play in the TV comedy ?** ما الدور الذي لعبته لوسي في البرنامج الكوميدي

- Lucy plays Samara , the daughter in a traditional family لعبت دور سمارا، وهي طفلة في عائلة تقليدية

2- **How old is Lucy ?** كم عمر لوسي ؟

- She is 16 years old . 16 سنة

3- **Who takes the main part in TV comedy ?** من اخذ الدور الرئيسي في البرنامج الكوميدي

- Lucy . لوسي

4- **How is Samara brother ?** كيف كان اخو سمارا؟

- He is very clumsy . سخيف جدا

5- **Who does Samara live with ?** مع من تعيش سمارا ؟

- She lives with her mother , father and young brother . تعيش مع امها، ابوها، واخوها

6- **What did Samara's brother put in his mother's tea ?** ماذا وضع اخو سمارا في الشاي الخاص بوالدته

- He puts salt instead of sugar . وضع الملح بدلا عن السكر

7- **Where do they stay on a holiday ?** اين قضوا عطلتهم

- They stay in fancy hotel with a swimming pool . بقوا في فندق خيالي فيه مسبح

8- **Where does Samara's brother fall ?** اين سقط اخو سمارا

- He falls in the pool . سقط في المسبح

9- **What does Samara's brother put on his hair ?** ماذا وضع سمارا في شعره

- He puts cleaning fluid on his hair instead of hair gel . وضع مسحوق تنظيف في شعره بدلا من الجل

10- **Why did the mother dislike her tea ?** لماذا لم تحب الام الشاي

- The mother disliked her tea because it tasted awful لان طعمه كان قبيح

تمرين A ص25 من كتاب النشاط/ هل هذه الجمل صح ام خطأ/ وزاري مهم جدا

A Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1 Lucy's brother is clumsy. F
2 Samara is the name of the girl Lucy plays. T
3 Samara's brother is older than her. F
4 Samara's mother liked her tea. F
5 Lucy's character fell in the pool. F
6 The brother got very wet. T

تمرين B ص26 من كتاب النشاط/ وصل / مهم جدا

B These sentences come from Lucy's article. Match the beginning and ending of each sentence.

1 My brother is very clumsy d
2 In the first episode, he accidently put salt instead of sugar in my mother's tea e
3 I really enjoyed filming the latest episode a
4 We stay in a fancy hotel with a swimming pool b
5 Later that day, he spills his drink at lunch c

a) because we go away as a family on a holiday.
b) and my brother falls in the pool with all his clothes on!
c) and then slips in the puddle.
d) and is always having silly accidents.
e) and it tasted awful!

تمرين C ص26 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجمل / مهم جدا

C Complete these sentences about Lucy's TV show in the present simple. Use verbs from the box. You can use some verbs more than once.

be	fall	put	spill	trip	drop	slip

1 My brother is very clumsy.
2 In the first episode, my brother puts salt in my mother's tea instead of sugar.
3 My brother drops things and trips over.
4 My brother falls in the hotel pool.
5 Then he spills his drink and slips in the puddle.

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Invitations/ الدعوات

انشاء الوحدة الثانية مطلوب وزاري مهم جدا

Q/ Write an email invitation.

Hi Mahdi

I have two tickets for marriage party of my brother next Week. You have to come because the party will be interesting and you can enjoy your time. The party will be in Sheraton hotel and it starts at 5 o'clock in afternoon. Remember to come to the party in the exact time , I will wait for you.

Adil

س/ اكتب أيميل دعوة ؟

مرحبا مهدي .... حصلت على بطاقتي دعوة إلى حفل زواج أخي الأسبوع المقبل .يجب أن تأتي لان الحفلة ستكون مثيرة وستستمع بوقتك.ستقام الحفلة في فندق الشيراتون وستبدأ عند الساعة الخامسة عصرا.تذكر إن تأتي إلى الحفلة في الموعد المحدد, وسأكون بانتظارك.
عادل

"Making Invitation and Arrangement/عمل دعوات وترتيبات"

يقصد بالدعوة هو كيفيه عمل صيغه لدعوة شخص ما للذهاب او لتناول شيء او اي دعوة اخرى ونستخدم التعابير الاتية :

Would you like+ **to+ فعل مجرد**?
shall I + **فعل مجرد**?
are you free on+ **ظرف زمان**?

Ex. Shall I **get** the cheapest seats?

Ex. Would you like **to come** to the party?

Ex. Are you free on **Thursday**?

ملحوظة/ في حال وجود (your) بالسؤال تقلب الى (my). كما ان فعل الدعوة في حال عدم وجوده نأتي بفعل يناسب الجملة كما في الامثلة التالية

Ex. Invite your friend to your birthday party. (use: would like)
- would you like **to come** to my birthday party?

Ex. Shall I (get/ to get/ getting) a cup of tea?

Ex/ invite Ali to come to your brother's wedding. (use: free)
- are you free on **Sunday**?

امثلة وزارية

1- Invite Ali to go to the mall . (make invitation)

2- Invite Nuha for a cup of tea. (make invitation)

Vocabulary

Better	افضل	cost	يكلف
Free	متاح	need	يحتاج
Prefer	يفضل	shall	هلّا
Starts	يبدأ	would	هل

تمرين B ص28 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجمل اختر كلمات من الصندوق

B Complete these sentences. Choose a word from the box.

better cost free need
prefer shall starts would

1 would______ you like to come to the school graduation party with me?
2 Are you _free______ on Thursday?
3 Is Friday better______ for you?
4 Tell me if you _prefer______ Thursday or Friday.
5 We don't _need______ to get tickets in advance.
6 It _starts______ at 8.00.
7 The seats _cost______ 15,000 IQD.
8 _shall______ I get the cheapest?

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Vocabulary

Especially بشكل خاص	expensive غالي	survivor الناجي
Tragically مأساوي	disaster كارثة	fact file حقيقي ملف
Passengers ركاب	wreck حطام السفينة	unsinkable غير قابل للغرق
Footage المقاس بالقدم	iceberg جبل جليدي بالبحر	retell يحكي مرة اخرى

انظر الى ملف الحقائق اكتب الكلمات في الفراغات اسفلها/ للاطلاع

Look at the fact file. Write the words in the gaps below.

~~Titanic~~ especially expensive survivor tragically

Fact File

Title	Titanic
Released	1997
Genre	Drama, romance
Director	James Cameron
Scriptwriter	James Cameron
Stars	Leonardo DiCaprio, Kate Winslet
The story	The film starts with the departure of the Titanic from the port of Southampton in England in 1912. The story is told by Rose, a ________ of the disaster who is now very old. She narrates the events of that tragic night when the ship hit an iceberg and sank. Over a thousand passengers drowned at the time and the old lady retells her story to a present day rescue team searching the actual wreck.
Interesting facts	At the time, this was the most ________ film ever released. It cost $200 million. This is more than the original cost of building the Titanic. The ship became famous because it was thought to be unsinkable. However, ________ it sank on its first voyage.
My opinion	I loved it. It surely has to be one of the greatest films of the 20th century. I ________ liked the real-life footage showing the wreck at the beginning of the film. The sets are fantastic and the acting is really good.

Round up/ مراجعة

In this unit you have practised the following things:

1 Talking about things you like or dislike.
I love swimming.
I enjoy surfing.
I like camping.
I don't like fishing.
I hate sailing.

2 Expressing preferences and making suggestions.
I'd like to go to the beach.
I'd love to go to the park.
Would you like to go to the mall? — Yes, I'd love to.
I'd rather go to the fun fair.
Why not go to the theatre?
Let's go to the mall.
How about going to the museum? — Yes. Let's go.

3 Making invitations and arrangements.
Are you free on Thursday?
Is Friday better for you?
Shall I get the cheapest seats?
We don't need to get tickets in advance. We can get them on the door.

4 Words that go together.
Some words go together, and it is easier to remember them in pairs, for example, *verbs* and *nouns*:
kick – ball
play – game
read – book
watch – television
spend – time

You can start with a pair and then add new ones.
Example: read – newspaper / magazine / letter

5 Present simple:
Questions with *to be*
Are you a movie fan? — Yes, I am. *or* No, I'm not.
Is he an actor? — Yes, he is. *or* No, he isn't.
How old are you? — I'm fourteen.
What kind of TV programme is it? — It's a comedy.

Questions with other verbs
Do you like movies? — Yes, I do. *or* No, I don't.
Does he play your brother? — Yes, he does. *or* No, he doesn't.
What part do you play? — I play the daughter of the family.

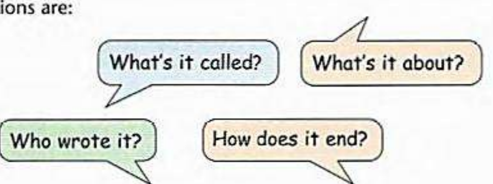


6 Past simple:
Questions with *to be*
Were you happy? — Yes, I was. *or* No, I wasn't.
Was she surprised? — Yes, she was. *or* No, she wasn't.
Why weren't you hopeful? — Because there were 200 girls at the film test.
What was his name? — He was called Jackson – Peter Jackson.

Questions with other verbs
Did you always want to be an actor? — Yes, I did. *or* No, I didn't.
Did she want you to do the show? — Yes, she did. *or* No, she didn't.
How did you get the part? — I got it after a film test.

7 Talking about films.
I watched a good film last week. It's called *Titanic*. It's an adventure about the famous ship that sank. It lasts three hours. It's very interesting and it has a great ending.

Useful questions are:



في هذا اليونت تدربت عزيزي الطالب على

1- التحدث عن الاشياء التي تحبها والتي لا تحبها

I love swimming
I enjoy surfing....

2- التعبير عن التفضيل وعمل الاقتراحات

I'd like to go to the beach
I'd love to go to the park...

3- عمل الدعوات والترتيبات

Are you free on Thursday?
shall I get the cheapest seats?

4- الكلمات التي تناسب بعضها

Kick- ball　　play game
read- book　　watch T.V...

5- المضارع المستمر
الاسئلة بافعال الكينونة

Are you a movie fan?
is he an actor?

الاسئلة بالافعال الاخرى

Do you like movies?....

6- الماضي المستمر
الاسئلة بافعال الكينونة

Were you happy?
was she surprised?

الاسئلة بالافعال الاخرى

Did you always want to be an actor?

7- التحدث عن الافلام

تمرين B ص31 من كتاب النشاط/ استخدم فعل من الصندوق لاكمال العبارات/ وزاري مهم جدا

B Use a verb from the box to complete the phrases. Use each verb only once.

borrow	have	play	write
go	watch	spend	

1 go to the cinema
2 have a picnic
3 borrow a book
4 write a letter
5 spend the morning
6 watch TV
7 play a game

تمرين C ص32 من كتاب النشاط/ اعط الكلمات التي تطابق التعاريف التالية/ وزاري مهم جدا

C Write the words to match the definitions.

1 something you do in your spare time hobby
2 a funny book, film or play comedy
3 another word for a writer author
4 activities like running, jumping and swimming sport
5 You go to one of these to hear someone sing or play music. concert

اعداد الاستاذ: طه حسين

قطعة كتاب وزارية

مهمة جدا

What is your hobby/ ما هي هوايتك؟



Do you have a hobby? What is a hobby? Generally, this is something you do in your spare time for enjoyment and relaxation rather than something you do to earn money. Though sometimes a hobby can turn into a job. Hobbies can include collecting things, doing something creative or artistic, playing sports and other games or, of course, simply watching television. By continually participating in a particular hobby, one can acquire substantial skill and knowledge in that area.

If you live near the river, you may enjoy swimming or fishing. On a sweltering hot day, there is nothing more refreshing than jumping into the cool water and it's fun to race your friends to the other side. With enough practice, you may even get fast enough to train to enter competitions and one day compete in the Asian Games or the Olympics like Mohanad Ahmed Dheyaa Al-Azzawi did in 2012.

If swimming sounds like too much hard work, fishing may be more your kind of hobby. Traditionally, fishing is something fathers often enjoyed teaching their sons. Many people find there is nothing more relaxing than sitting next to a beautiful lake or river watching nature and feeling part of it. If you are really lucky, you may even catch something to take home for dinner!

Being creative and making things can also be extremely enjoyable. Jewellery making is a hobby which goes back many hundreds of years. You can make beautiful necklaces, bracelets and earrings using many different materials, including silver, glass beads and even shells. They make wonderful gifts for your family and friends, too!

Another ancient craft still popular in many homes is blanket weaving. Many communities share a loom and you can create beautiful patterns using wool, felt, silk or mohair. The patterns on the blankets can vary from region to region and popular colours are bright reds, oranges, browns, yellows and blues. You need a lot of patience for this hobby as it takes a long time to make one blanket, but it is something for your family to treasure for generations.

Vocabulary :

collecting things جمع الاشياء
skill مهارة

race سباق	competition منافسه
patience صبر	blanket بطانية
generations اجيال	treasure كنز
acquire اكتسب	substantial جوهري

هل لديك هواية ؟ ماذا نقصد بالهواية ؟ بشكل عام , انها شيء تقوم به في وقت فراغك للمتعة والاسترخاء فضلاً عن شيء ما تقوم به لكسب المال .رغم ان الهواية أحياناً يمكن ان تتحول الى وظيفة .يمكن للهوايات ان تشمل جمع الاشياء , عمل بعض الاشياء المبدعة او الفنية , لعب الرياضات و العاب اخرى . اوه طبعاً , ببساطة مشاهده التلفزيون .عن طريق المشاركة المستمرة في هواية محدده , يمكن للشخص ان يكتسب مهارة ومعرفة جوهرية في ذلك المجال. اذا أنت تعيش قرب النهر , ربما تستمتع بالسباحة أو الصيد . في يوم حار خانق , لا يوجد شيء ينعش أكثر من القفز في ماء بارد ويكون من المسلي ان تسابق أصدقائك الى الجانب الاخر . مع تدريب كافي , ربما أنت حتى تصبح سريع كفاية لتتدرب للدخول في مسابقات وفي يوم ما تنافس . في الالعاب الأسيويه أو الأولمبية كما فعل محمد أحمد ضياء العزاوي عام2012 اذا تبدو السباحه مثل عمل شاق كثير جداً ,ربما يكون صيد السمك نوع هوايتك الاكبر . تقليدياً, ان صيد السمك هو شيء غالباً يعلمه الاباء للأبناء . العديد من الاشخاص يجد ان لاشيء اكثر استرخاء من الجلوس بجانب بحيرة او نهر جميل ومشاهده الطبيعة وان تشعر انك جزء منها . ان كنت فعلاً محظوظاً , فأنك ربما تحصل على شيء تأخذه لبيتك لوجبة عشاء! ان تكون مبدعاً وتعمل اشياء يمكن ايضاً ان تكون ممتعه جداً . صياغة المجوهرات هي الهواية التي تعود الى عدّه مئات من السنين .يمكنك عمل قلائد , اساور و اقراط جميله باستخدام عدّه مواد مختلفة , من ضمنها الفضه , خرز الزجاج وحتى الصدف . ان تعمل هدايا رائعة لعائلتك و اصدقائك ايضاً !حرفه قديمه اخرى لا تزال مشهورة في العديد من البيوت هي حياكة الاغطية البطانيات . تتشارك العديد من المجتمعات في النسيج على النول ويمكنك انتاج نماذج جميله باستخدام الصوف , الشعر , الحرير , الوبر. نماذج الاغطية يمكن ان تختلف من منطقه الى اخرى و الالوان الشائعة والبراقة هي الاحمر , البرتقالي , البني , الاصفر و الازرق . انت تحتاج للكثير من الصبر لهذه الهواية لأنها تستغرق وقتاً طويلاً لعمل غطاء واحد , لكنها شيء مهم بالنسبة لعائلتك و هي كنز للأجيال.

A) Write answers to these questions. للحفظ /**وزاري مهم جدا**/ اجب على الاسئلة التالية/

1- What is a hobby? ما هي الهواية؟

-It is something you do in your spare time for enjoyment and relaxation.

هي شيء ما تفعله في وقت الفراغ للتمتع والاسترخاء.

2- What can hobby include? ماذا يمكن ان تتضمن الهواية؟

- They include collection things, doing something creative or artistic, playing sports and other games. تتضمن جمع الأشياء، عمل شيء ما ابداعي او فني، لعب الرياضة والعاب أخرى.

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

3- What can a person acquire by participating in a particular hobby?
ماذا يمكن ان يكتسب الشخص من خلال المشاركة في هواية معينة؟
- Substantial skill and knowledge in that area. يكتسب مهارة ومعرفة جوهرية في ذلك المجال.

4- How can anyone enter competitions and compete in Asian games and Olympics?
كيف يمكن لأي شخص الدخول في المسابقات ويتنافس في الألعاب الاسيوية والاولمبية؟
-With enough practice, you may get fast enough to enter competitions and compete.
مع تمرين كافي قد تحصل بسرعه كافية للدخول في المسابقات وتتنافس.

5- How do many people find fishing?كيف يجد الكثير من الناس الصيد؟

-More relaxing by sitting near a lake or river watching nature and feeling part of it.
كثير من الاسترخاء عن طريق الجلوس بالقرب من البحيرة او النهر ومشاهدة الطبيعة والشعور بانك جزء منها.

6- Is blanket weaving still popular in many homes?هل حياكة البطانيات لا تزال مشهورة في البيوت

-Yes, it is.

7- What do weavers use to create beautiful patterns? ماذا يستخدم النساجون لخلق نماذج جميلة؟
- They use wool, felt, silk and mohair. يستخدمون الصوف والشعر والحرير والموهير.

8- Do we need a lot of patience in blanket weaving hobby? هل نحتاج الكثير من الصبر في هواية
- Yes, we do.

اكتب الافعال بصيغة الماضي/ مهم جدا

B Write these in the past simple.

1	want	wanted	7	send	sent
2	is	was	8	lose	lost
3	say	said	9	fly	flew
4	arrive	arrived	10	set	set
5	laugh	laughed	11	get	got
6	land	landed	12	put	put

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Q1/ Reading Comprehension: (20M.)

A/ Read this text carefully.

I work as a fire fighter in the fire station in my city. Yesterday I arrived at the fire station at 6 a.m. I checked every-Thing as usual. Our first call at 8 o'clock. We were called to an accident on the ring road. The police helped us to get there fast. One car was on fire and another car was upside down on the road. Fortunately, the driver of burning car was standing by the side of the road. However, the driver of the other car was trapped. We put out the fire quickly and got the second driver out. He was badly injured. Then at the same night we were called at 12 o'clock because there was a fire in a big mall in the middle of the city. When we got there, the fire was burning strongly. The heat was terrible and some people were trapped inside. We put out the fire and we could go into the building and save all the people. But some people had to go to the hospital. At the end of the day I was tired and upset about the accidents.

Now answer (Five) of the following questions: (10M.)

1 – When did the fire fighter arrive at the station? 2- What happened to the two cars?
3- Was the driver of the burning car injured badly?
4- Who helped the fire fighters to go to the place of the first accident ?
5- Nobody dead in the two accidents? (T/ F)
6- Some people were trapped in the burning mall, but all of them were saved. (T/F)
7- The writer was happy and relaxed at the end of the day. (T/F)

B/ Answer (Five) of the questions bellow from your textbook: (10M.)

1– What can a person acquired by practicing a particular hobby? (Answer)
2- Samara's mother liked her tea. (T/F) 3- What is a hobby? (Answer)
4- Lucy really enjoyed filming the latest episode because --------- (Complete)
5- How can anyone enter competitions and complete in Asian games and Olympics? (Answer)
6- Lucy's character fell in the pool. (T/F)

Q2/ Grammar: (10M.)

A/ Do as required: Do (Five) only (5M.)

1– Invite your friend to attend the concert. (Use: "Would you like")
2- Mr. Hadi drinks a cup of coffee every day. (Question: Use "What")
3- Let's play computer games. (Accept) 4- We (be) in Baghdad last month. (Correct the verb)
5- Use (I'd rather) to express suggestion concerning doing hobbies.
6- Express your like concerning sport programme.

B/ Choose the right word. (5M.)

1 – Yesterday, we ------------- well for exam. (study studied studies)
2- How about -------------- an ice cream to cool down. (have to have having)
3- She ------------- enjoy playing volleyball. (doesn't isn't don't)
4- Would you like ---------------- my birthday party? (come/ came/ to come)
5- I'd love ----------- poems. (reading to read read)

Q3/ Vocabulary & Punctuation: (15 M.)

A/ Choose the correct one. (5M.)

1 - Hazim ----------- (played / scored) a goal in the final match yesterday.
2- Another man came to ------------ (live / call) in the old house.
3- I was (pleased / frightened) by the story because it is horror.
4- Are you --------- (free / cost) on Thursday?
5- My brother always drops ---------- (things / his drink)

B/ Match the words in (A) with words in (B) (5M)

A	1 - have	2- read	3- score	4- borrow	5- spend
B	a- Much money	b- a camera	c- a rest	d- a point	e- a story

C/ Re-write the following sentence with capital letters and correct punctuation. (5M)

(ali cant travel to basra next friday)

Q4/ Story Time & Spelling: (15 M)

A/ Answer (Five) the following from the story time "Lucky Customer 50". (10M)

1- Why had Kareem been saving up for months? (Answer)
2- Kareem had read all of Al-Nawab's poems and found them boring. (T/F)
3-Kareem's dream is ----------- (Complete)
4-Was Kareem the first to buy the latest book of the poet? (Answer)
5- There was ------------ for the customer 50. (Complete)
6- Describe Kareem's Character --------------- (Answer)

B/ Fill the blanks with missing words. (5M)

1- go → went	buy-------------------
2- car → cars	wife-------------
3- old X young	beautiful----------------
4- play → played	slip----------
5- arrive → arrives	wash---------------

Q5/ Writing: (10M)

Write an e-mail to Invite your friend to go to see the monuments and museum Tell him about the date: Friday, 2nd of march 7:00 o'clock.

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Our world/ عالمنا

Vocabulary

Wild animals	الحيوانات البرية	farm animals	حيوانات المزرعة
birds	طيور	habitats	مأوى
beautiful	جميل	dangerous	خطر
hot	حار	dry	جاف
useful	مفيد	huge	ضخم
large	كبير	wet	رطب

Comparing things with adjectives

1 England is colder than Iraq.
2 I am quieter than my brother.
3 The dawn is more beautiful than the night.
4 The night is less beautiful than the dawn.
5 Tablets are more expensive than phones.

How to form comparatives of adjectives

1 Adjectives with one syllable, add *er.*, e.g., *cold* → *colder*
2 Adjectives with two syllables, add *er.*, e.g., *quiet* → *quieter*
But, if the second syllable is *ful*, add *more* or *less*.
e.g., *useful* → more useful
3 Adjectives with more than two syllables, add *more* or *less*.
e.g., *beautiful* → less beautiful

Another way to compare things: (*not*) *as* + adjective + *as*
A bear is not as fast as a lion.

Comparative & superlative /المقارنة والتفضيل

اولا: طريقة تحويل الصفة الى مقارنة وتفضيل

1- يستخدم موضوع المقارنة للمقارنة بين شخصين او شيئين او مجموعتين, ويمكن تحويل الصفة الى مقارنة باتباع الاتي:

1. اذا كانت الصفة من مقطع صوتي واحد نضيف (er) في نهاية الصفة. مثل:

Ex/ tall → taller, short→ shorter
cheap→ cheaper

1. اذا انتهت الصفة بـ (y) تتحول الى (i) ونضيف (er) مثل

Ex/ heavy → heavier happy → Happier

2. اما اذا كانت الصفة تتكون من اكثر من مقطع, عندها نضيف (more) قبل الصفة. مثل:

Ex/ beautiful → more beautiful. Intelligent → more intelligent
expensive→ more expensive

2- يستخدم موضوع المفاضلة لتفضيل شخص على مجموعة اشخاص او شيء على مجموعة اشياء... ويمكن تحويل الصفة الى صيغة المفاضلة باتباع الاتي:

3. اذا كانت الصفة تتكون من مقطع صوتي واحد نضيف (est) مثل

Ex/ tall → tallest, short→ shortest cheap→ cheapest

4. اذا انتهت بحرف (y) يقلب الى (i) ونضيف (est) مثل

Ex/ heavy → heaviest happy → Happiest

5. اذا كانت الصفة من اكثر من مقطع صوتي نضيف (most) قبل الصفة مثل:

Ex/ beautiful → more beautiful. Intelligent → more intelligent
expensive→ more expensive

ثانيا: صيغتها في الامتحان

هناك اربع صيغ تأتي في الامتحان عن هذا الموضوع وكالاتي:

1- اذا جاء بعد الفراغ كلمة (than) نضع (صفة المقارنة) كما في القاعدة التالية

الاسم الاول +(is/ are)+ صفة المقارنة+ than + الاسم الثاني

Ex. Ali is ______ than Ahmed. (tall/ taller/ tallest)

-2 اذا جاءت جملة وطلب منا تحويلها الى صيغة (as...as) نتبع الاتي

الاسم الاول+as الصفة مجردة +as+ (isn't/ aren't) +الاسم الثاني

Ex. The bear is **bigger** than the lion. (change use: as...as)
- lion isn't as **big** as the bear.

-3 اذا جاءت جملة وطلب تحويلها الى صيغة اخرى وكانت الجملة الاخرى مثبت (اي ان الفعل المساعد كما هو (is/ are نستخدم القاعدة التالية:

الاسم الاول + than +الصفة المعاكسة +(is/are) +الاسم الثاني

Ex. England is **colder** than Iraq. (re-write the sentence)
-Iraq is **hotter** than England.

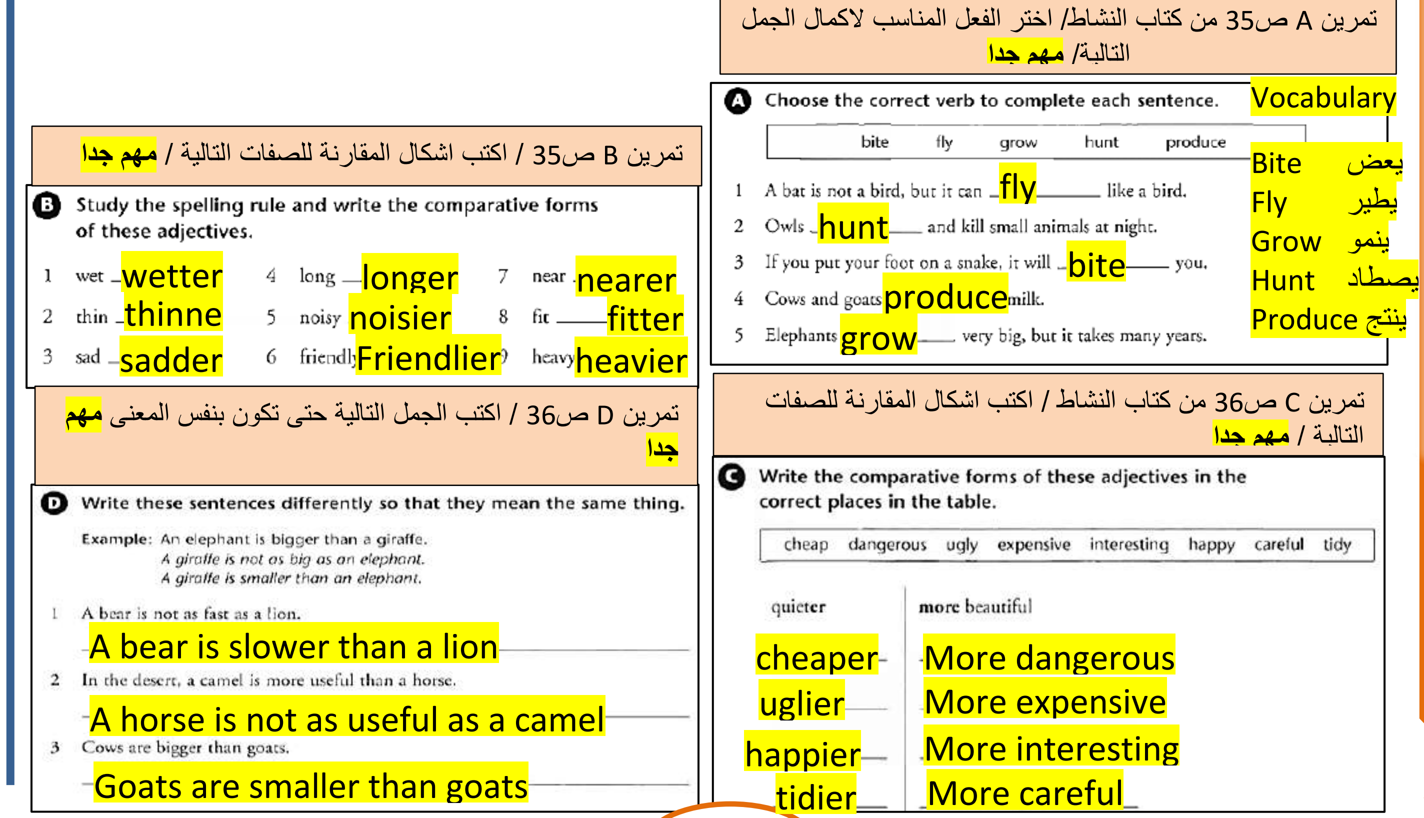
Ex. The dawn is **more** beautiful than the night. (use: less)
- the night is **less** beautiful than the dawn.

-4 اذا جاء قبل الفراغ (the) نضع صفة التفضيل

Ex. Suha is the ________ (good/ better/ best) student in the class.

وزاري

1 – The night is not as beautiful as the dawn. [Re-write the sentence. Use "than"]
2- A bear is bigger than a wolf. [Re-write the sentence. Use "small"
3- A bear is not as fast as a lion. [Re-write the sentence. Use "faster"]
4- Phones are less expensive than tablets. [Re-write the sentence]



تمرين A ص35 من كتاب النشاط/ اختر الفعل المناسب لاكمال الجمل التالية/ **مهم جدا**

A Choose the correct verb to complete each sentence.

bite fly grow hunt produce

1 A bat is not a bird, but it can fly like a bird.
2 Owls hunt and kill small animals at night.
3 If you put your foot on a snake, it will bite you.
4 Cows and goats produce milk.
5 Elephants grow very big, but it takes many years.

Vocabulary

Bite	يعض
Fly	يطير
Grow	ينمو
Hunt	يصطاد
Produce	ينتج

تمرين B ص35 / اكتب اشكال المقارنة للصفات التالية / **مهم جدا**

B Study the spelling rule and write the comparative forms of these adjectives.

1 wet wetter
2 thin thinne
3 sad sadder
4 long longer
5 noisy noisier
6 friendly Friendlier
7 near nearer
8 fit fitter
heavy heavier

تمرين C ص36 من كتاب النشاط / اكتب اشكال المقارنة للصفات التالية / **مهم جدا**

C Write the comparative forms of these adjectives in the correct places in the table.

cheap dangerous ugly expensive interesting happy careful tidy

quieter	more beautiful
cheaper	More dangerous
uglier	More expensive
happier	More interesting
tidier	More careful

تمرين D ص36 / اكتب الجمل التالية حتى تكون بنفس المعنى **مهم جدا**

D Write these sentences differently so that they mean the same thing.

Example: An elephant is bigger than a giraffe.
A giraffe is not as big as an elephant.
A giraffe is smaller than an elephant.

1 A bear is not as fast as a lion.
A bear is slower than a lion
2 In the desert, a camel is more useful than a horse.
A horse is not as useful as a camel
3 Cows are bigger than goats.
Goats are smaller than goats

Our growing world/ عالمنا المتنامي

Discussion
What may happen if these changes continue?

Example:
If people grow a lot taller, we will need bigger houses.
If the population increases, we will need more food to feed everybody.

ملاحظات قواعدية

If clause/ الجمل الشرطية

First conditional/ الحالة الاولى

1- نستخدم (if) للربط بين جملتين (جملة فعل الشرط، وجملة جواب الشرط)

2- ما يهمنا في هذا الموضوع هو زمن الجملتين، ففي هذه الحالة (الحالة الاولى) تكون الجملة الاولى (جملة فعل الشرط) بزمن المضارع البسيط، اي نطبق على الجملة الاولى قاعدة المضارع البسيط الذي تم شرحه مسبقا، اما الجملة الثانية (جملة جواب الشرط) تكون بزمن المستقبل كما في القاعدة التالية

If+ مضارع بسيط, مستقبل
(he/ she/ it) + فعل يحمل (s/es)
المضارع البسيط → فعل مجرد +(they/ we/ you/ I)
المستقبل → فعل مجرد +sub+ will

Ex. If people **grow** lot taller, we **will need** bigger houses.
Ex. If population **increases**, we **will need** more food to feed everyone.

Ex. If people live longer, we (need) lots of care. (correct)
Ex. If people (grow) lot taller, we (need) bigger houses. (first conditional)

تمرين D ص38 من كتاب النشاط/ ماذا سيحدث اذا حصلت هذا التغييرات اكمل الجمل/ **مهم**

D What may happen if these changes continue? Finish the sentences.

1 If people grow a lot taller, we will need bigger houses .

2 If people live longer, we will need lots of care .

3 If the population keeps increasing, we will need more food to feed everybody .

I hate spiders/ انا اكره العناكب

I hate spiders



How do you feel about spiders, mosquitoes and the animals below? Discuss with a partner. Try to give reasons for your feelings.

Student A		Student B
I hate	horses	So do I. …
I don't mind	spiders	Neither do I. …
I'm afraid of	mosquitoes	So am I. …
I'm not afraid of	flies	Neither am I. …
I like	falcons	I don't. …

ملاحظات قواعدية

Expressing of agreement and disagreement/ التعبير عن الموافقة وعدم الموافقة

اولا: التعبير عن الموافقة على الجمل المثبتة (اي التي لا تحتوي على not) باستخدام (so) وتكون القاعدة كالاتي:

So+ فعل مساعد+ الفاعل I

1- اذا احتوت الجملة على فعل (كينونة) (is/ are/ am) نستخدم (am) كفعل مساعد, (was/ were) نستخدم (was)

Ex. I am afraid of mosquitoes. → so am I.
Ex. She was afraid of spiders. → so was I.

2- اذا لم تحتوي الجملة على فعل مساعد نستخدم (do) للمضارع (did) للماضي

Ex. I hate spiders. → so do I.
Ex. I like T.V. → so do I.
Ex. She watched the movie. → so did I.

Ex. They attended the meeting. (answer, using: so…. Neither) مثال وزاري
- so did I.

ثانيا: الموافقة على الجمل المنفية (التي تحتوي على not) باستخدام (neither) وتكون القاعدة كالاتي:

Neither+ فعل مساعد+ الفاعل;

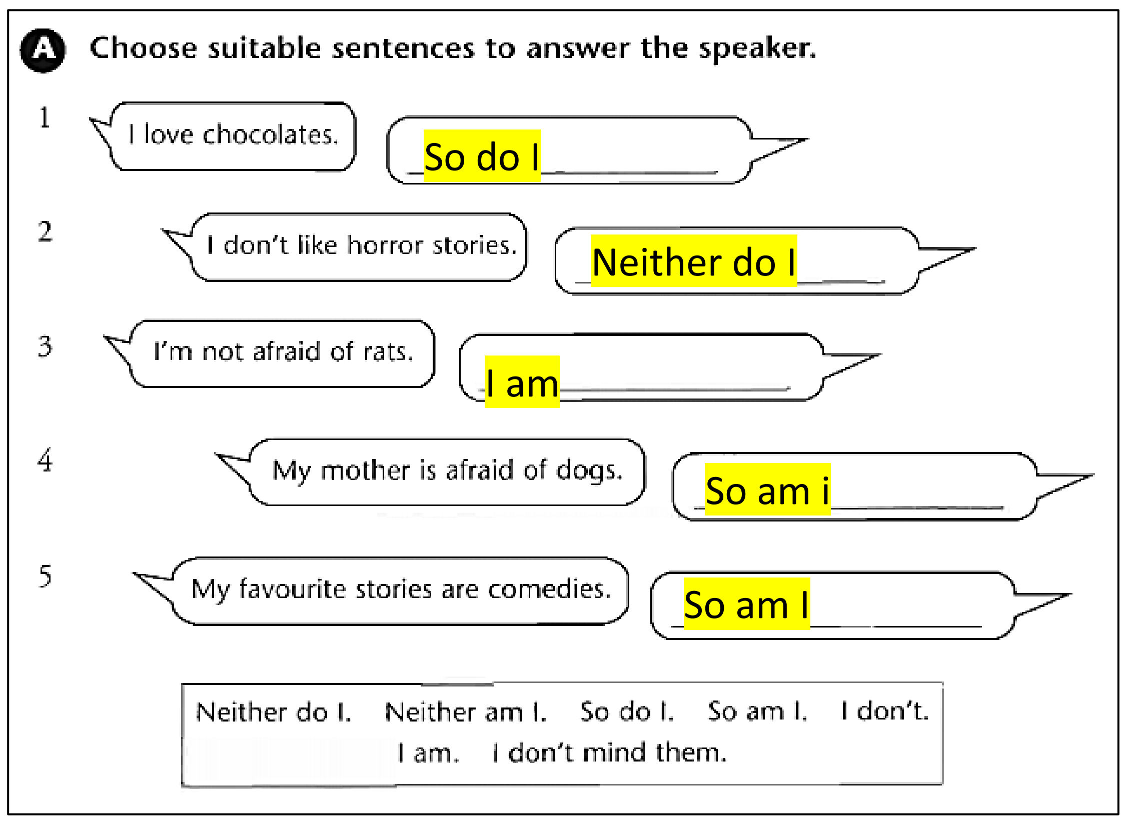
1- اذا احتوت على فعل كينونة (is/ are/ am) نستخدم (am) كفعل مساعد (was/ were) نستخدم (was:

Ex. I'm not afraid of spiders. → neither am I.
Ex. She isn't afraid of spiders → neither am I.

2- اذا لم تحتوي الجملة على فعل مساعد نستخدم (do) للمضارع (did) للماضي

Ex. I don't mind spiders. → neither do I.
Ex. I don't like T.V. → neither do I.
Ex. She didn't watch the movie. → neither did I.

تمرين A ص38 من كتاب النشاط/ اختر الجملة المناسبة لأجابه المتحدث/ **مهم جدا**



A **Choose suitable sentences to answer the speaker.**

1. I love chocolates. — So do I
2. I don't like horror stories. — Neither do I
3. I'm not afraid of rats. — I am
4. My mother is afraid of dogs. — So am i
5. My favourite stories are comedies. — So am I

Neither do I. Neither am I. So do I. So am I. I don't. I am. I don't mind them.

If clause/ second conditional/ الحالة الثانية

* في مثل هذا النوع من الجمل, تكون جمله الشرط (If) في زمن الماضي البسيط اما الجمله الثانيه, جمله جواب الشرط فتتكون من(would) و هذا النوع يستخدم للتعبير عن احداث خياليه. كما في القاعدة التالية

If+ ماضي بسيط, s+ would+ فعل مجرد

Ex. If I **had** lots of money , I **would** study in America .

امثلة وزارية

Ex. If my leg broke , I (be) in a lot of pain . (correct)

Ex. If I (be) late for school , my teacher (be) very angry .(second conditional)

تمرين C ص39 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجمل لكي تصبح صحيحة

C **Complete the sentences so that they are true.**

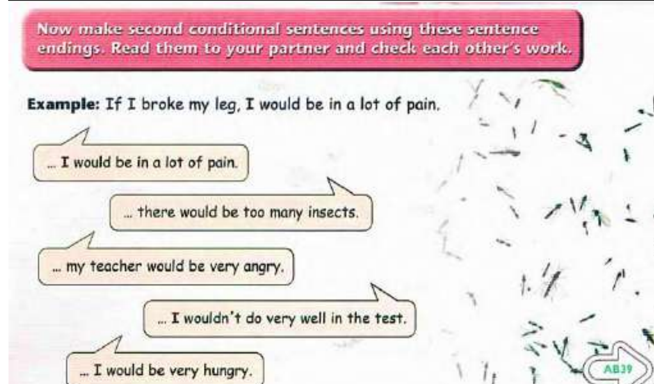
1. If there were no spiders in the world, Mithaq ___ happy.
   (a) would be (b) wouldn't be
2. If there were no spiders, ___.
   (a) there would be fewer mosquitoes (b) there would be more mosquitoes
3. If there were more mosquitoes in the world, ___.
   (a) more people would get ill (b) fewer people would get ill

If we didn't have any spiders/ اذا لم يكن لدينا عناكب

كون جمل بالحالة الشرطية الثانية باستخدام بدايات الجمل التالية:



كون جمل بالحالة الشرطية الثانية باستخدام نهايات الجمل التالية:



تمرين A ص39 من كتاب النشاط/ انهي الجمل التالية/ مهم جدا

A **Finish these sentences. Make them true for yourself.**

1 If there was a spider on my desk now, I would be afraid .

2 If my friend had a pet monkey, he would be able to care it .

3 If we didn't have air-conditioning, we would buy fan .

4 If we didn't have cars, we would buy fan .

تمرين B ص39 من كتاب النشاط/ وصل بدايات ونهايات الجمل بالحالة الشرطية الثانية/ مهم جدا

B **Match the beginnings and ends of the second conditional sentences.**

1 If Salah had lots of money a

2 Jamal would start his own business e

3 If Jamal made lots of money from his business c

4 If I was Salah's friend d

5 Salah would live in Jamal's house b

a) his house would have a swimming pool.

b) if Jamal went abroad to work.

c) he would go on holiday around the world.

d) he would take me on holiday too.

e) if he had lots of money.

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

اعداد الاستاذ: طه حسين

قطعة كتاب وزارية

مهمة جدا

The fastest living things/ اسرع الكائنات الحية

A diving falcon

Have you ever watched a falcon diving down from the sky? They are the fastest things in the natural world. They fly high up and then dive down to kill a bird or a small animal. Some falcons can dive at 240 kph!

More than a thousand years ago, the people from the deserts of Arabia, the Bedouin, used to watch falcons catching birds and animals for food. The Bedouin lived mostly on dates, milk and bread because it was difficult to catch animals and birds. Then they learned how to catch falcons. Soon, the Bedouin were eating meat their falcons caught for them. Their favourite bird was the large, long-legged houbara. They cooked it over a fire and it tasted delicious.

The Bedouin used to hunt on camels. They rode fast as they followed their flying falcons. Today, falconry is a sport, not a necessity, and many falconers arrive in the deserts and valleys of Muthanna, Samarra and Dhi Qar in Iraq in air-conditioned 4WDs.

One disadvantage of this sport is that too many rare birds might be killed. If nothing was done about this, there would soon be no birds left. However, the government has set up protected areas for birds. People cannot hunt there. These safe areas for birds are also good habitats for other animals. As a result, wildlife numbers have gone up and the environment is richer.



The houbara

A diving falcon

هبوط الصقر

هل شاهدت صقرا يهبط من السماء من قبل؟ الصقور هي اسرع الاشياء في عالم الطبيعة. تطير بعلو شاهق ثم تهبط لتقتل طير او حيوان صغير. بعض الصقور تستطيع الهبوط بسرعة 240 كيلومتر بالساعة.

منذ اكثر من 1000 سنة مضت اعتاد الناس من الصحراء العربية (البدو) على مشاهدة الصقور وهي تمسك بالطيور والحيوانات من اجل الطعام. عاش البدو على التمور والحليب والخبز غالبا. لأنه كان من الصعب عليهم ان يمسكوا الحيوانات والطيور. ثم تعلموا كيف يمسكوا الصقور. قريبا اصبح البدوا يطعموا صقورهم اللحوم الذي امسكوه لهم. كان حيوانهم المفضل هو طير ذو سيقان طويلة يدعى " الحباري" يشووه بالنار ويبدوا طعمه لذيذ.

اعتاد البدو على الصيد باستخدام الجمال، يقودون بسرعة ليلحقوا بالصقور الطائرة. اليوم اصطياد الطيور بواسطة الصقور تعتبر رياضة ليس ضرورة وبعض الصقارين يصلون الى وديان المثنى وسامراء وذي قار بسيارات مكيفة رباعية الدفع.

سلبية واحدة في هذه الرياضة. وهي ان الكثير من الطيور النادرة ستقتل اذا لم يتم عمل شيء حيال هذا، وسيكون قريبا لاوجود لبعض انواع الطيور. على اية حال وضعت الحكومة مناطق محمية للطيور، ولا يمكن لاحد ان يصطاد بها هذه المناطق الامنة للطيور تعتبر كذلك مواطن جيدة للحيوانات الاخرى. كنتيجة لهذا فأن عدد الحيوانات البرية في تزايد واصبحت البيئة اكثر غنى

Vocabulary		
Diving	→	يهبط
falcon	→	صقر
kill	→	يقتل
desert	→	صحراء
Bedouins	→	البدو
dates	→	تمور
difficult	→	صعوبة
delicious	→	لذيذ
disadvantage	→	سلبية
rare	→	نادرة
hunt	→	يصطاد
protected	→	محمية
areas	→	مناطق
environment	→	البيئة

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

اسئلة القطعة/ وزاري مهم جدا/ للحفظ

1- What are the fastest things in the natural world? ما هو اسرع كائن حي في العالم الطبيعي؟

- The falcons.

2- How fast can falcons dive? ما السرعة التي يمكن ان يهبط بها الصقر؟

-Some falcons can dive at 240 kph. بعض الصقور يمكن ان تهبط 240 كيلومتر في الساعة .

3- Who are the Bedouin? من هم البدو؟

- The people from the deserts of Arabia. هم الناس من الصحاري العربية .

4- Why did the Bedouin live mostly on dates, milk , bread? لماذا عاش البدو على التمور والحليب والخبز؟

-Because it was difficult to catch animals and birds. لانه كان من الصعوبة اصطياد الحيوانات والطيور .

5- What was the favourite bird for the Bedouin to catch? ماذا كان الطير المفضل للبدو؟

-The favourite bird was the large, long-legged houbara.. الطائر المفضل كان الحباري ذو الساق الطويل.

6- How did the Bedouin use to hunt? كيف اعتاد البدو على الاصطياد؟

-The Bedouin used to hunt on camels. اعتاد البدو على الاصطياد على ظهور الجمال .

7- Where are many falconers hunting nowadays? اين يصطاد العديد من الصيادين في الوقت الحاضر

– In the deserts and valleys of Muthanna, Samarra and Dhi Qar in Iraq.

في الصحاري وفي وديان المثنى وسامراء وذي قار في العراق.

8- What is the disadvantage of falconry sport? ما هي السلبية في رياضة صيد الصقور؟

- Too many rare birds might be killed. الكثير من الطيور النادرة ربما تقتل .

9- What did the government do to protect birds? ماذا فعلت الحكومة لحماية الطيور؟

– The government has set up protected areas for birds. قامت الحكومة بإنشاء مساحات محمية للطيور.

10- What is the result of government measures to protect birds?

ما هي النتيجة من إجراءات الحكومة لحماية الطيور؟

-Wildlife numbers have gone up and the environment is richer.

اخذت اعداد الحياة البرية بالارتفاع والبيئة هي الأكثر ثراء.

تمرين A ص40 / هل هذه الجمل صح ام خطا/ وزاري مهم جدا

A Are these sentences about the text true (T) or false (F)?

1 Falcons can move faster than any other living thing. **T**

2 Before falconry, the Bedouin used to eat a lot of meat. **F**

3 The Bedouin enjoyed the food that falcons caught for them. **T**

4 Falconry used to be just a sport. **F**

5 There could soon be no rare birds because of falconry. **T**

الجدول للحفظ / مهم جدا/ يجب على الطالب التمييز بين ضمائر الفاعل والمفعول به والتملك واستخدامات كل منهم

Now complete this table.

subject pronoun	object pronoun	possessive adjective
I	me	My
you	you	your
he	him	his
she	her	her
it	it	It's
we	us	our
they	them	their

1- ضمائر الفاعل: يأتي بعدها فعل مساعد او فعل رئيسي: Ex. He is tall. Ex. They went to Basra.
2- ضمائر المفعول به يأتي قبلها فعل رئيسي او حرف جر: Ex. Ali gave a present to me. Ex. Hadi met him.
3- ضمائر التملك يأتي بعدها اسم: Ex this is my car. Ex. We went to our grandmother.

وزاري

1-Many animals are useful to ------------ (our/ ours/ us)
2- I fell down and broke ----------- hand. (Use the proper pronoun)
3- Eaten too much is very bad for (our/ ours/ us) health.
4- Saleem fell down and broke ------- leg. (Use proper pronoun)
5- Not all bacteria are harmful to ----------- (we/ our/ us)

تمرين D ص42 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ واكمل المحادثة بكلمات من الجدول اعلاه/ مهم

D Read and complete this conversation with words from the table.

Ahmad: Salman, can you lend me your camera, please? We have a class project and our teacher wants us to take photos of wildlife.

[Salman gives Ahmad his camera.]

Salman: Yes, you can borrow my camera, but carry it in It's case. Then it won't get broken if you drop it.

Ahmad: you needn't worry, Salman. I 'll use the case.

Salman: I'll need it back on Thursday evening. My aunt and uncle from Saudi Arabia and their children will be visiting us on Friday. My mother doesn't see her brother very often and she wants me to take photos of the whole family.

Ahmad: Don't worry. I'll bring it back on Thursday.

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Do you care about wildlife? / هل تهتم بالحياة البرية

تمرين A ص42 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل المعلومات عن اجزاء الاستبيان/ مهم

A Complete the information about the parts of a questionnaire. Use these words:

answers	instructions	points	questions	scores
situations	title	topic		

1 The title tells us the questionnaire's topic

2 The introduction explains the title
It tells us what we will learn if we answer the questions
It also gives instructions

3 The questions ask what we would do in five points
They give three possible answers

4 The final part tells us how to give scores and explains the meaning of the possible situation

تمرين B ص43 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب هذه الجمل مع التنقيط/
وزاري مهم جدا

B Write these sentences with punctuation.

1 what would you do if you saw a snake
What would you do if you saw a snake?

2 if I was going to a wild place I would tell my father first
If I was going to a wild place I would tell my father first.

3 if you were bitten by an animal what would you do
If you were bitten by an animal, what would you do?

4 would you touch a shellfish if you saw one underwater
Would you touch a shellfish if you saw one underwater?

التنقيط

1- بداية كل جمله يجب ان تكون بحرف كبير .
2 -اسماء الأشخاص و الأشهر و الأسبوع و الأنهار و المدن و العواصم تكتب بحرف كبير .
3 -حرف (i) يكتب كبير اينما وجد .
4 -وضع نقطه في نهاية الجملة المثبتة و المنفية .
5- اذا بدأت الجملة باحد الافعال المساعدة did , does , do , were , was , are ,) (am , is او احد ادوات الاستفهام what , why , how , who , where) (, when نضع عالمة استفهام في نهاية الجمله .
6- نضع (فارزة الاختصار) عند كل اختصار مثل (isn't/ can't...)
7- الحرف الاول من (yes/ no) يكتب كبير اينما وجد.

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Some of Iraqi's animals/ بعض الحيوانات العراقية

ملاحظات قواعدية

المبني للمجهول /passive

يعتبر المبني للمجهول من المواضيع الوزارية المهمة/ ونستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما يكون الفعل اكثر اهمية من الذي قام بالفعل (الفاعل)

هنالك بعض الخطوات المهمة التي يجب ان نتبعها لتحويل الجملة الى المبني للمجهول و هي كالتالي:

1- نقوم بمعرفة زمن الجملة، حتى نتمكن من استخدام القاعدة الصحيحة لكل زمن، ويمكننا معرفة زمن الجملة من خلال الفعل اذا كان مضارع او ماضي او يحتوي على (can)

2- نقوم بتقسيم الجملة الى اجزاءها القواعدية (على سبيل المثال نحدد الفاعل و الفعل و المفعول به)

Ex. **Ali** kicked the ball. حيث ان (علي) الفاعل و الفعل (ركل) و المفعول به (الكرة)

3- نحذف الفاعل ونضع بدله المفعول به. ثم نتبع القاعدة التالية

المضارع ← المفعول به+(is/ are/ am)+ التصريف الثالث للفعل

الماضي ← المفعول به+ (was/ were) + التصريف الثالث للفعل

اذا احتوت الجملة على can ← المفعول به+ (can be)+ التصريف الثالث للفعل

Ex. **Ali** broke the window. → the window was broken.
Ex. **The reporter** writes an article. → an article is written.
Ex. **My dad** punished the children. → the children were punished.

امثلة وزارية

1- I lost my wallet in the mall. My wallet -----------in the mall. (was losing/ was lost/ lost)
2- Crops such as rice, barley and wheat (grown/ are grown/ is grown) by the Marsh Arabs
3- My watch ------- in the market last week. (stolen/ was stolen/ is stolen)
4- Cotton and sugar ---------- in Sudan. (is grown/ are grown/ grown)
5- Snakes (can find/ can be find/ can be found) in deserts.

تمرين B ص44 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجمل بصيغة المبني للمجهول **(مهم جدا)**

B Complete these sentences in the passive.

1 Hedgehogs can _be eaten_ (eat) by foxes.
2 Gazellles can _be hunted_ (hunt) by lions.
3 Wild goats **were discovered** (discover) in Iraq.
4 The camel _Was lost_ (lost) in the desert.

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Life on the marshes/ الحياة على الاهوار

قطعة كتاب وزارية
مهمة جدا

FACT FILE

Way of life

Marsh Arabs can still be found living a traditional life in the marshlands in the south-east of Iraq. They raise domestic buffalo. Some sheep and cattle are also kept. Crops such as rice, wheat and barley are grown by the Marsh Arabs. Most Marsh Arabs live in arched houses which they build from reeds. Their houses are usually about three metres wide and about six metres long. They are less than three metres high. Houses are built at the waterside or on artificial reed islands. Houses have entrances at both ends. One part of the house is for the family and the other half is for their animals. Guest houses are built separately. Traditional boats (mashhoof and tarrada) are used as transport.





Wildlife

Forty species of birds can be found in the marshlands. The marshes were once home to millions of birds and the stopover for millions of other migratory birds, including flamingos, pelicans and herons as they travelled from Siberia to Africa.



What has changed in recent years?

40% to 60% of the Marsh Arabs are at risk because most of the wetland has dried up. Many species of birds are also at risk. Some are now extinct or near extinction. The draining of the marshes in the 1990s caused a significant change in the ecosystem. However, some of the marshes have recently been restored after flooding the area.



Vocabulary:

Marshes	الاهوار	barely	شعير
species	انواع	sheep	الخرفان
arched houses	بيوت مقوسة	risk	خطر
cattle	الماشية	reeds	قصب
extinct	انقراض	crops	المحاصيل
boats	قوارب	ecosystem	النظام البيئي
Transport	وسيلة نقل	dried up	تم تجفيفها
draining	التجفيف	raise	يربي
entrance	مدخل		

ملف حقائق

اسلوب الحياة

لا يزال يمكن العثور على عرب الاهوار يعيشون حياة تقليدية في اراضي الاهوار في جنوب شرق العراق. انهم يربون الجاموس المحلي. ويحتفظون ببعض الغنم والماشية. تزرع المحاصيل كالرز والقمح والشعير في الاهوار. معظم عرب الاهوار يعيشون في بيوت مقوسة التي تبنى من القصب. بيوتهم غالبا ما تكون بعرض ثلاث امتار وعمق ست امتار وارتفاع اقل من ثلاث امتار. البيوت تبنى في الجانب المائي او على جزر مصنوعة من القصب. البيوت فيها مدخل لكل جانب. وحد للعائلة والاخر للحيوانات. اما غرف الضيوف فتبنى بشكل منفصل. القوارب التقليدية (المشحوف والطرادة) تستخدم كوسيلة نقل.

الحياة البرية

اربعون نوعا من الطيور يمكن ايجادها في الاهوار. كانت الاهوار موطن لملايين الطيور ونقطة توقف لملايين من الطيور المهاجرة الاخرى. من ضمنها البجع والنعام عندما ترحل من سيبيريا الى افريقيا.

ما الذي تغير في السنوات الاخيرة

40% الى 60% من الاهوار العربية في خطر لان معظم الاراضي المائية تم تجفيفها. الكثير من الطيور ايضا تعتبر في خطر. بعضها انقرض والبعض الاخر معرض للانقراض. حيث تسبب تجفيف الاهوار عام 1990 تغيير مهما في النظام البيئي على اي حال بعض الاهوار تم استرجاعها بعد اغمار المنطقة بالمياه.

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

A// Answer the following questions:اجب على الاسئلة التالية مهم جدا وزاري

1- Where can Marsh Arabs be found? اين يوجد عرب الأهوار؟

- in the south-east of Iraq . في جنوب الشرقي من العراق

2- What do they raise؟ ماذا يربون؟

- domestic buffalo الجاموس المنزلي -

3- What crops are grown by the Marsh Arabs؟ ما المحاصيل التي يزرعها عرب الهوار ?

- Rice, wheat and barley are grown by Marsh Arabs. الرز والحنطة والشعير تزرع في الاهوار

4- Where do Marsh Arabs live? اين يعيش عرب الأهوار؟

- They live in arched houses which they build from reeds يعيشون في بيوت مقوسة مبنية من القصب .

5- Why do their houses have two entrances? لماذا بيوتهم لها مدخلين؟

- Because their houses two parts one for the family and other half for their animals
لأن بيوتهم قسمين واحد للعائلة والأخر لحيواناتهم

6- What do Marsh Arabs use as transport? ماذا يستخدم عرب الهوار كوسائط نقل

- They used traditional boats (mashhoof and tarrada) يستخدمون الزوارق التقليدية المشحوف والطرادة

7-How many species of birds can be found in the marsh land?
كم عدد انواع الطيور يمكن ان نجدها في منطقة الأهوار؟ ?

-forty species of birds أربعين نوع من الطيور

8- Why 40% to 60% are of Marshes Arabs at risk لماذا نسبة من 40% الى 60% من عرب الهوار في خطر

- Because most of the wetland has dried up لأن معظم المساحات المائية جففت

9- What did the draining of marshes in1990s cause? ماذا سبب تجفيف الأهوار في التسعينات؟

It caused a significant change in the ecosystem سبب تغير هام في النظام البيئي .

B// Fill in the blanks with one word وزاري مهم جدا (صيغة اخرى) املا الفراغات التالية بكلمة واحدة

1 - Rice, wheat and barley are known as **crops**. الرز والقمح والشعير تعرف بـ المحاصيل

2- **Traditional boats** are used as transport in the marshes. **الزوارق التقليدية** تستخدم كوسائط نقل في الأهوار

3- Marsh Arabs live in arched houses built from **reeds**.**القصب** عرب الأهوار يعيشون في بيوت مقوسة من

4- Flamingo, pelicans and herons are **migratory** birds.**مهاجرة** الفلامينكو والبجع ومالك الحزين هي طيور

5- The draining of marshes in 1999s caused change in the **ecosystem**.
تجفيف الأهوار بالتسعينات سبب تغيير في **النظام البيئي**

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Round up/ مراجعه

In this unit you have practised the following things:

1 Forming comparatives and superlatives of adjectives.

cold ➡	colder ➡	coldest
useful ➡	more useful ➡	most useful
dangerous ➡	more dangerous ➡	most dangerous

2 Making positive and negative comparisons with adjectives.

A bear is bigger than a wolf.
Monkeys are more interesting than sheep.
Small cars are less expensive than big ones.

A wolf is not as big as a bear.
Snakes are not as dangerous as crocodiles.

3 Comparing present and past with *used to*.

Iraq is greener than it used to be.
There is more wildlife than there used to be.

4 Talking about things that may happen in the future.

What will happen if people continue to grow taller?

We will need bigger houses.

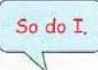
And talking about things that are not very likely to happen.

What would you do if you were bitten by an animal?

I would go to a doctor.

5 Expressing and (dis)agreeing with attitudes, feelings and opinions.





It would be good if there was less pollution.

6 Using pronouns and possessive adjectives correctly.

Subject	Object	Possessive adj.
I	me	my
you	you	your
he	him	his
she	her	her
it	it	its
we	us	our
they	them	their

Examples:
My friend lent me his pen and I forgot to give it back to him.
At Eid, we give presents to our friends and they give presents to us.

7 Using passive forms.

Marsh Arabs can be found in the south-east of Iraq.
Traditional boats are used as transport.
Domestic buffalo are bred and raised.
Crops are grown.
Some sheep and cattle are kept.

في هذا اليونت تدربت عزيزي الطالب على :

1- تكوين صفات مقارنة وتفضيل

Cold → colder → coldest
useful → more useful→ most useful...

2- عمل مقارنات سلبية وايجابية بالصفات:

Ex. A bear is bigger than a wolf
Ex. A wolf is not as big as a bear.

3- مقارنة المضارع بالماضي باستخدام (used to)

Iraq is greener than it used to be...

4- التحدث عن الاشياء التي ربما ستحدث في المستقبل

Ex. What will happen if people continue grow taller.
Ex. We will need bigger houses.

5- التعبير عن الموافقة مع المواقف والآراء

Ex. I like spiders. So do I

6- استخدام ضمائر الفاعل والمفعول به والتملك:

Ex. My friend lend me his pen. And I forgot to give it back to him.

7- استخدام المبني للمجهول

Ex. Marsh Arabs can be found in south east of Iraq.
Ex. Traditional boats are used as transport.

تمرين A ص45 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل العبارات والجمل بكلمات من الصندوق/ سؤال اسقاط مهم جدا

A Complete the phrases and sentences with words from the box.

afraid million habitats hotter mind wild Neither

1 I don't mind
2 I'm not afraid
3 animal habitats
4 wild animals
5 neither do I.
6 six million people
7 It is getting hotter

تمرين B ص64 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب الكلمة التي تعطي معنى التعاريف التالية/ وزاري مهم جدا

B Write the words that match the definitions.

1 a bird that hunts and kills other birds predator
2 the opposite of *safe* dangerous
3 sit and travel on a horse or camel ride
4 the fastest bird in the world falcon
5 rice and wheat, for example crops
6 people who are not children adults

تمرين C ص 46 من كتاب النشاط/ اختر a, b, c, d لاكمال الجمل التالية/ مهم جدا

C Choose (a), (b), (c) or (d) to complete each sentence.

1 Which is b fastest living thing?
(a) more (b) the (c) the most (d) a

2 The Bedouin used a falcons to catch food.
(a) their (b) there (c) they (d) them

3 What will happen if this change d?
(a) continue (b) continued (c) will continue (d) continues

4 If there was a spider in the room, I c it outside.
(a) put (b) will put (c) would put (d) have put

5 What would happen if d fewer snakes?
(a) there are (b) were (c) will be (d) there were

6 Hilla is greener than c be.
(a) it used (b) used to (c) it used to (d) it was used

7 Many animals are useful to us.
(a) we (b) our (c) ours (d) us

تمرين D ص 47 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل جمل b لتعطي نفس معنى a/ مهم جدا

D Complete each sentence *b* so that it means the same as sentence *a*.

1 a) There would be more insects if there were no spiders.
b) If there were no spiders , there would be more insects .

2 a) The number of birds has gone up.
b) There are more birds than before.

3 a) A mouse is not as big as a rat.
b) A rat is bigger than a mouse .

4 a) Falcons eat small animals and birds.
b) Small animals and birds are eaten by falcons .

5 a) Where can you find wild flamingos?
b) Where can wild flamingos be found ?



Iraqi's first national park/ الحديقة العراقية الوطنية الاولى

Things happen in nature for a reason

In a forest, a deer is about to give birth. She finds a remote grass field near a strong-flowing river. This seems a safe place. Suddenly labour pains begin. At the same moment, dark clouds gather above and lightning starts a forest fire. She looks to her left and notices a hunter with his bow pointing at her. To her right, she spots a hungry lion approaching her.



What can the pregnant deer do? She is in labour! What will happen? Will the deer survive? Will she give birth to her fawn? Will the fawn survive? Or will everything be burnt by the forest fire? Is she going to be killed by the hunters' arrow? Will she die a horrible death at the hands of the hungry lion approaching her?

She is trapped by the fire on the one side the fast-flowing river on the other. She is also boxed in by her natural predators. What does she do? She focuses on giving birth to a new life. Nature is balanced and always observed by God. The deer stays quiet awaiting what will happen.

Lightning suddenly strikes and blinds the hunter. He releases the arrow which dashes past the deer and strikes the hungry lion. It starts to rain heavily. The forest fire is slowly doused by the rain. The deer gives birth to a healthy fawn. A new life begins.

In our lives too, there are moments of choice when we are confronted on all sides with negative thoughts and difficulties. Some thoughts are so powerful that they overcome us, making it difficult to think clearly and make sensible decisions. Maybe we can learn from the deer. The priority of the deer, in that given moment, was simply to give birth to her fawn. The rest was not in her hands. Any action or reaction that changed her focus would have most likely resulted in death or disaster. Next time you struggle with negative thoughts, ask yourself: Where is your focus? Where is your faith and hope? In the midst of any storm, do what you should do and leave the rest for God.

اشياء تحدث في الطبيعة لسبب

انثى الغزال على وشك أن تلد في الغابة . انها تجد حقل عشبي بعيد قرب نهر شديد الجريان . يبدو هذا مكانة آمنا . فجأة الام المخاض . وفي نفس اللحظة ، تتجمع في الأعلى سحب داكنة وصاعقه تبدأ بإحراق الغابة . تنظر الغزال الى يسارها وتلاحظ صياداً مع قوسه مصوبة اليها . والي يمينها ، وجدت أسدا جائعا يقترب منها . ماذا يمكن لأنثى الغزال الحامل أن تفعل؟ انها في مخاض! ماذا سيحدث؟ هل ستنقذه؟ هل ستعطي الحياة لوليدها؟ هل سينقذ وليدها؟ أو أن كل شيء سيحرق بواسطة حرائق الغابه؟ هل انها ستقتل بواسطة سهم الصياد؟ هل ستموت موتة مروعة بأيدي الأسد الصياد الذي يقترب منها؟

انها محاصره من قبل النار من جانب و النهر شديد الجريان من جانب آخر . انها ايضاً محاصره من قبل ضواري الطبيعة . ماذا تفعل؟ انها تركز على اعطاء مولودها حياة جديدة . الطبيعة متوازنة و دائما هي مراقبة من قبل الله. تبقى الغزال هادئة منتظره ماذا سيحدث.

ضرب البرق فجأة ويعمي الصياد . ويطلق السهم الذي اندفع خلف الغزال وأصاب الأسد الجائع بدأت تمطر بغزاره . حرائق الغابة تنطفئ ببطيء بفعل المطر . تلد أنثى الغزال مولودها المعافى . وحياة جديدة تبدأ .

في حياتنا ايضاً ، توجد لحظات اختيار عندما نواجه من جميع الجهات مع افكار سلبيه وصعوبات. بعض الأفكار تكون قويه جدا بحيث انها تتغلب علينا ، تجعلها صعبه لنفكر بوضوح وتعمل قرارات معقولة . ربما يمكننا التعلم من انثى الغزال . أن الأولوية في اللحظة المعطاة ، كانت ببساطه لإعطاء ولادة لوليدها . أما الباقي فأنه لم يكن بيديها. أي فعل او رد فعل الذي يغير تركيزها سيؤدي على الأرجح الى الموت او كارثة . في المرة القادمة ستناضل مع أفكار سلبية ، اسأل نفسك : أين يكون تركيزك ؟ أين أيمانك وأملك ؟ في وسط أي عاصفة ، اعمل ما عليك عمله واترك الباقي الى الله .

Vocabulary

Forrest	غابة
deer	غزال
finds	يجد
field	حقل
river	نهر
labour	مخاض
pains	الام
spots	رصد
hungry	جائع
survive	ينجو
fawn	طفل الغزال
trapped	عالق
predators	مفترس
observed	ملاحظ
pregnant	حامل

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437



Answer the following questions: وزاري مهم جدا /اجب على الاسئلة التالية

1- What is the pregnant deer surrounded by when she is in labour?
ما الذي كان يحاصر الغزالة الحامل عندما كانت بحالة المخاض؟
- There are hunter, forest fire and a hungry lion كان هناك صياد، حريق غابة، واسد جائع

2- What does the deer focus on when the labour pains begin?
على ماذا ركزت الغزالة عندما بدأ الم المخاض؟
- giving birth to her fawn ان تلد مولودها

3- How did the deer face the negative thoughts and dangers?
كيف واجهت الغزالة الأفكار السلبية والمخاطر؟
-With calmness بهدوء

4- When the labour pain begin, the pregnant deer focuses on giving birth a new life. (T/F)
عندما بدأ الم المخاض, ركزت الغزالة الحامل على والدة حياة الجديدة

5- The deer focuses on giving birth to a new life and doesn't think of dangers. (T/F)
الغزالة ركزت على إعطاء المولود الحياة الجديدة ولم تفكر بالمخاطر

6- The deer found a remote grass field on forest to give birth. (T/F)
وجدت الغزالة حقل عشبي منعزل في الغابة لتضع وليدها

7- The priority of the deer was to give birth to her fawn.(T/F) أولوية الغزالة كانت والدة ظبيها

8- To the right, the deer spots a hungry lion approaching her. (Complete)
على جهة اليمين اكتشفت الغزالة اسد جائع يقترب منها

9- what happened to each of dangers forced by the deer? ماذا حدث لكلا الخطرين المحيطين بالغزال
- lightning strikes the hunter, the row strikes the lion, and the rain doused the fire.
البرق صعق الصياد، والسهم اصاب الاسد، والمطر اطفئ الحريق.

10- What's the moral lesson of the story? ما هو الدرس الأخلاقي من القصة؟
- Do what you should do and leave the rest for God. افعل ما يجب ان تفعله واترك الباقي على الله

تمرين B ص48 من كتاب النشاط/ اجب بصحح او خطا/ مهم جدا

B Write true (T) or false (F).

1 A *predator* is an animal that kills and eats other animals. [T]

2 A *fawn* is the word for young animals. [F]

3 *Lightning* is bright flashes of electricity in the sky. [T]

4 *Confront* means to have many problems and difficulties. [F]

ملزمة اللغة الإنكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Write a fact file about wildlife in Iraq. اكتب ملف حقائق عن الحياة البرية في العراق

Fact file ملف حقائق	
Kind of wildlife + example نوع الحياة البرية + مثال	Iraqi Marshes الاهوار where حيث 40 species انواع of birds and several species of fish live تعيش. The marshes once home موطن to millions للملايين of birds and migratory birds الطيور المهاجرة like flamingo، pelicans and herons.
Where ? اين	The marshes are in the south of Iraq في جنوب شرق العراق
When ? متى	In summer you can see lots of migratory birds في الصيف يمكنك رؤية الكثير من الطيور المهاجرة
What has changed and why? ما الذي تغير ولماذا	In 1990s most of the wetland has dried up so that many species of birds are extinct or near extinction. في التسعينيات الكثير من المناطق الرطبة جففت لذلك الكثير من الطيور انقرضت او قريبة من الانقراض
What do students think about..... ما الذي يعتقده الطلاب عن....	We should protect marches because they consider a tourist area and economic source. يجب علينا ان نحمي الاهوار لانها تعتبر مناطق سياحية ومصدر اقتصادي

تم بحمد الله اليونت الثالث

Listening/ الاستماع

تمرين C ص52 من كتاب النشاط/ المعاكسات جد كلمتان تعطى معانى معاكسة واكتبها فى الجدول

C Opposites: find ten pairs of words that are opposites and write them in the table.

awful beautiful bright cheap dangerous dark expensive fantastic ~~fast~~ happy hard working lazy noisy old quiet sad safe ~~slow~~ ugly young

1	fast	slow
2	awful	fantastic
3	beautiful	ugly
4	bright	dark
5	cheap	expensive
6	dangerous	safe
7	happy	sad
8	Hard working	lazy
9	noisy	quiet
10	young	old

تمرين E ص53 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب الفعل بشكله الصحيح(go/ to go/ going) مهم جدا

E Write the verb in the correct form – *to go, go* or *going*.

1 I'd love to go to summer school this year.
2 I'd rather go to the library.
3 How about going fishing?
4 OK. Let's go fishing.

تمرين F ص54 اكمل الجمل باستخدام الضمير المناسب / مهم جدا

F **Complete the sentences with the correct pronoun or possessive adjective.**

1 That red bag isn't mine. my bag is blue.
2 Salman fell down the stairs and broke his leg!
3 You need to tidy your room – it's a mess.
4 Please come to the park for a picnic with me.
5 Dania has passed the exam. she studied really hard and her hard work was rewarded.

تمرين G ص54 من كتاب النشاط/ اختر الكلمات المناسبة لاكمال الجمل الشرطية/ مهم جدا

G Choose the correct word(s) to complete the first conditional sentences.

1 If you ____ too many sweets, you will feel ill.
eat ☑ will eat ☐
2 You ____ on your test if you don't study.
won't do well ☑ don't do well ☐
3 If I bake a cake, ____ have some?
will you ☑ do you ☐
4 Your sister will miss the bus if she ____ get up soon.
won't ☐ doesn't ☑

مهمة جدا

Ibrahim's life story

Ibrahim lived in a small village in the south of Iraq when he was a child. He loved the sea and he often went fishing with his father. From an early age, he was interested in animals. He was forever asking questions about animals, for example, 'Why do flies have wings?' and 'Why do fish live in the sea?' His father had goats and chickens and Ibrahim liked to look after them. He talked to them as if they were friends. His brothers used to laugh at him.

When he went to school, Ibrahim learned to read quickly. He liked reading and he was always asking his father for books. He did not like television, so he spent a lot of time reading. He learnt that there were lots of different animals in other countries.

In 1990, Ibrahim's father got a new job with Iraq Petroleum and the family moved to Baghdad. Life was very different in the city. At first, Ibrahim did not like it, but after a few months, he found that there was a lot to do for a 16-year-old boy.

One day, at the mall, he met a French boy called Pierre. Ibrahim learned to speak some French with him. He also learned about France. The boys used to talk about what they wanted to do when they left school. One day, Ibrahim said 'I think I'll be a zoologist. Then I can study animals in different countries.'

When Ibrahim left school, he studied zoology at Cairo University. Now he is a well-known zoologist. He works in France and he is writing a book about animals in Africa.

قصة حياة ابراهيم

عندما كان صغيرة ، عاش ابراهيم في قرية صغيرة في جنوب العراق . لقد أحب البحر وكان غالبا ما يذهب للصيد مع والده . من بواكير عمره ، كان يستمتع بالحيوانات . كان دائما يسأل أسئلة عن الحيوانات ، مثلا "لماذا للذباب اجنحة ؟" و "لماذا يعيش السمك في البحر ؟" كان والده يملك الماعز والدجاج وان ابراهيم أحب الاعتناء بها . كان يتحدث معها كما لو أنها أصدقاؤه . كان اخوته يضحكون عليه عندما ذهب الى المدرسة تعلم ابراهيم القراءة بسرعة . لقد احب القراءة وكان دائما يطلب من والده الكتب . لم يكن يحب مشاهده التلفزيون ، لهذا فأنه قضى الكثير من الوقت في القراءة . لقد تعلم انه يوجد الكثير من مختلف الحيوانات في دول اخرى . في عام 1990، حصل والد ابراهيم على وضيفه في شركة نفط العراق وانتقلت العائله . كانت الحياة مختلفة جدا في المدينه . في البداية ، لم يكن ابراهيم يحبها ، لكن بعد عدة شهور ، وجد انه يوجد الكثير لعمله بالنسبة لولد بعمر 16 سنه . في احد الايام ، في المركز التجاري ، قابل ولد فرنسي يدعى بيير . تعلم ابراهيم ان يتحدث ببعض الفرنسيه معه . ايضا تعلم عن فرنسا . كان الولد يتحدث عما كانا يريدان فعله عند اكمالهم المدرسه . في احد الايام ، قال ابراهيم ، "اعتقد انني سأكون خبير في علم الحيوان . بعد ذلك يمكنني ان ادرس الحيوانات في مختلف الدول . "

عندما اكمل ابراهيم المدرسه ، درس علم الحيوان في جامعه القاهره . الآن هو خبير معروف في علم الحيوان . انه يعمل في فرنسا ويكتب كتابة عن الحيوانات في افريقيا.

تمرين B ص55 من كتاب النشاط/ اجب بصح او خطا على الجمل التالية/ وزاري مهم جدا

B Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

1 Ibrahim was not interested in animals until he went to school. ☐
2 He found out about animals from television. ☐
3 He moved to Baghdad when he was 17. ☐
4 Pierre helped Ibrahim learn French. ☐
5 Ibrahim wrote a book at university. ☐

1- Where was Ibrahim's village? اين كانت قرية ابراهيم
- in the south of Iraq. جنوب العراق

2- What did he look after for his father?
- goats and chickens. الماعز والدجاج

اسئلة وزارية للحفظ/ مهم

3- Why did Ibrahim ask lots of questions? لماذا كان ابراهيم يسال الكثير من الاسئلة؟
- Because he was interested in animals. لأنه كان مهتم بالحيوانات

4- Why did Ibrahim ask his father for books? لماذا طلب ابراهيم كتب من والده
- Because he likes reading لأنه يحب القراءة

5- Why did Ibrahim move to Baghdad? لماذا انتقل ابراهيم الى بغداد؟
- Because his father got a new job there . لأن والده حصل على وظيفة جديدة هناك.

6- What did he learn from Pierre? ماذا تعلم من بيري
- To speak French. يتكلم الفرنسية

7- Why did Ibrahim want to be a zoologist? لماذا اراد ابراهيم ان يصبح خبير حيوانات؟
- So that he could study animals in different countries.

8- Where is Ibrahim writing his book? اين يكتب ابراهيم كتابه؟
- France In في فرنسا

Write about your life/ اكتب عن حياتك

I was born in Iraq , karbala'a in 1994 . I live in karbala'a with my family. My family consist of my father , mother and younger brother. When I was a child, I like playing football and I used to play with my friends in the park. I remember my team, it is a local team.

When I was six years old, I joined primary school. I was excited to be a pupil. I met new friends such as Ahmed and Abbas. I like English subject because I used to watch English Cartoon.

In intermediate school, I felt confusion first because I didn't know anyone but later that I felt happy when I met my old friends. I enjoyed on holiday when I went on a picnic with friends. Outside school, I used to play football with my local team .

In preparatory school, I felt anxious because it was a new step in my life and I have to do my best for it . I think that I will go to the university because I want to complete my higher study .

ولدت في العراق كربلاء عام 1994، اعيش في كربلاء مع عائلتي. عائلتي تتكون من ابي امي واخي الصغير، عندما كنت صغيرا، كنت احب لعب كرة القدم واعتدت ان العب مع اصدقائي في المنتزه، اتذكر فريقي انه فريق محلي.

عندما كنت في السادسة من عمري التحقت بالمدرسة الابتدائية. كنت متحمسا ان اكون تلميذا، التقيت باصدقاء جدد، مثل احمد وعباس، احب درس اللغة الانكليزية، لانني اعتدت على رؤية الكارتون الانكليزي.

في مدرسة المتوسطة شعرت بالتشويش في بادئ الامر، لانني لم اكن اعرف احدا، بعدها شعرت بالسعادة عندما قابلت اصدقائي القدماء. استمتعت بالعطلة عندما ذهبت في نزهة مع اصدقائي. خارج المدرسة اعتدت على لعب كرة القدم مع فريقي المحلي.

في الاعدادية شعرت بالقلق لانها كانت خطوة جديدة في حياتي وكان علي ان اعمل ما بوسعي تجاهها. اعتقد اني ساذهب الى الجامعة لأني اريد ان اكمل دراستي العليا.

Q1/ Reading Comprehension: (20M)

Read this text carefully.

Once an English family was living in China. One evening an important Chinese officer visited them. It came later and later and he still did not go, so his hostess had to invite him to have dinner with them. But she had very little food in the house, so she quickly went to kitchen to speak to her Chinese cook. He said " ‹It is all right. You'll have a good dinner." When they sat dawn to eat. The hostess was surprised, because there was a lot of food on the table. After the dinner she ran to the kitchen to ask the cook how he had made such a good meal in a very short time. He said, "I didn't make it, madam. I sent one of the servants to the Chinese officer's house and he brought back the Chinese officer's dinner".

A/ Answer (Five) of the following questions: (5M(.

1- Did the English family have much food in their house?
2- When did the Chinese officer visit the English family?
3- Where was the English family live?
4- Why was the hostess surprised?
5- Who brought back the Chinses officer's dinner?
6- Why did the hostess run to the chicken after the dinner?

B/ Describe the following sentences whether they are (True) or (False): (Choose Five only) (5M)

1- The English family invited the Chinese officer to come to their house in the evening.
2- The hostess was very shy because the dinner was bad.
3- The Chinese officer had the dinner with the English family that night.
4- The hostess asked the cook to go and bring the dinner from the officer's house.
5- The Chinese cook didn't make that good dinner.
6- The cook bought the dinner from the Chinese officer's house.

C/ Answer the following question from your textbook passage. (5only) (10M)

1- What did the government do to protect birds? (Answer)
2- % 40 to 60% of Marsh Arabs are at risk because ----------. (Complete)
3- Why the Bedouin did live mostly of dates, milk and bread? (Answer(
4- Flamingo, pelican and herons are migratory birds. (T/F_
5- The Bedouin used to hunt on ----------- (Complete)
6- Why Marsh Arabs' houses have two entrance؟

Q2/ Grammar& functions: (10 M)

A/ D as required: (5M)

1- If they played in the street, they (have) an accident. [Correct the verb[
2- I like hot drinks. What about you? [Express your disagreement[
3- The fisherman catch a big fish. [Change into passive voice[
4 -She bought a new dress. -------- dress is red. [Use proper pronoun[
5 -A giraffe is not as big as an elephant. [Re-write the sentence use "smaller["

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

B/ Fill in the blanks with the correct choice. (5M)

1- ------------- -kicked the ball so hard that is his shoe came off. (He/ His/ Him)
2- The little girl is quieter than she ------------ [used to was used to be used to be[
3- I am not afraid of monkeys. (So do I/ Neither am I/ Neither do I)
4- What will you do if you --------- a tiger. [see saw would see[
5- Gazelles ----------- by lions. (can hunt/ can be hunted/ can hunted)

Q3/ Vocabulary & Punctuation: (15M)

A/ Choose the correct choice. (5 only) (10M)

1- A bat is not a bird, but it can (fly/bite) like a bird.
2- Falcons are (boring / exciting) to watch.
3- The introduction explain the (tittle/ questions(
4- A fawn is the word for little (animals / deer)
5- (Lighting / rain) is bright flashes of electricity in the sky.
6- Elephant (grow /arise) very big, but it takes many years.

B/ Re-write the following sentence using capital letters and punctuation marks. (5M)

reem cant go with her sister nadia to arbil next week

Q4/ Story Time & Spelling: (15M)

A/ Answer the following question from the story time. (10M)

1- Did the deer give new life to her fawn ?
2- What happened to the lion ?
3- What does the deer focus on when the labour pain begin?
4- The deer looks to her left and notices ------------- pointed at her. [Complete[
5- The deer found a remote grass field in forest to give birth. (T/F)

B/ Write the missing words. (5M)

1- I → my they ---------------
2- want → wanted fly--------------------
3- good X bad beautiful ---------------
4- tall →taller important------------
5- horse → horses wolf----------------

Q5/ Writing: (10M)

Write a fact file about a wildlife with example. Where and when van be found? /What has changed andwhy? / What do you think about .....

ملزمة اللغة الإنكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الأستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Watching the match/ مشاهدة المباراة



vocabulary

Badminton	تنس الريشة	basketball	كرة السلة
football	كرة القدم	baseball	كرة المضرب
running	الجري	tennis	التنس
table tennis	تنس الطاولة		

تمرين B ص59 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل المحادثة يمكنك استخدام نفس الكلمة اكثر من مره/ **للاطلاع**

B **Complete the conversation. You can use the same word more than once.**

Ali: did you go out last night?
Fahed: No, I did'nt.
Ali: What did you do?
Fahed: I watched Liverpool on television.
Ali: Who did they play?
Fahed: Everton.
Ali: did they win?
Fahed: No, they did'nt. They lost.
Ali: What was the score?
Fahed: It was 2-1 to Everton.

Nawal Ramzi talks to the Iraqi morning news/ نوال رمزي تتحدث الى جريدة الصباح العراقية

What was Nawal Ramzi doing in 2013?
What do you think has happened?





Vocabulary

Well- known= famous	مشهور	gum	اللثة
dentist	طبيب اسنان	bleeding	نزف
born	ولد	resumed	اكمل
treat	يعالج	method	طريقة
patient	مصاب	participated	شارك
decayed	مسوس	workshop	ورشة عمل
pulled out	يقلع	dental clinic	عيادة اسنان
equipment	معدات	offer free	عرض مجاني

تمرين A ص60 من كتاب النشاط/ اجب بصح وخطأ عن قطعة نوال رمزي

A Read the sentences about the Dr Nawal Ramzi interview and mark them true (T) or false (F). Listen and check.

1 Nawal Ramzi was born in Baghdad. ☐
2 Before becoming famous, Nawal Ramzi read a lot. ☐
3 The tooth Nawal pulled out was healthy. ☐
4 Nawal participated in workshops about toothbrushes. ☐
5 The new clinic uses old-fashioned equipment. ☐
6 Nawal's work is now more successful. ☐
7 Nawal likes helping people have healthy teeth. ☐
8 Poor people have to pay lots to see Nawal Ramzi. ☐

1-**F** 2-**T** 3-**F** 4-**F** 5-**F** 6-**T**
7-**T** 8-**F**

تمرين B ص61 من كتاب النشاط/ كون اسئلة لهذه الاجوبة

B Make questions for the answers.

1 What / Nawal / do / before she became a famous dentist?
- What was Nawal doing before she became a famous dentist?
She was reading a lot at home and keeping in touch with other dentists.

2 What / changed / Nawal's life?
- What changed Nawal's life?
A bleeding gum.

3 What / Nawal / do next?
- What did Nawal do next?
She participated in workshops on using lasers in dentistry.

4 What / Nawal's new clinic / like?
- What's Nawal's new clinic like?
The new clinic is large and uses modern equipment.

5 How / the modern equipment / help?
- How did the modern equipment help her?
It made her work more successful.

6 Who / Nawal / offer free treatment / to?
- Who's Nawal offer free treatment to?

Iraqi morning news/ جريدة الصباح العراقية

Look at a page from the *Iraqi Morning News*. Which item is most interesting for you?

21 June 2016





Minister of Education in London

THE IRAQI MINISTER OF EDUCATION arrived in London yesterday for the International Education Conference which will take place at the Park Lane Hotel today.

The focus of the meetings is to discuss educational development programmes between countries. The minister will suggest opening English schools i[n] Iraq to develop English language learning. Th[e] British Minister of Education welcomed the Ira[qi] minister at the airport before escorting him to th[e] conference venue.

CEDARS
Lebanese Restaurant
The best in the world
Lunch: 10,000 IQD • Dinner 12,000 IQD
Open seven days a week.
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CARPETS
Helpful and friendly service
Thousands of carpets in the shop
Sat – Thurs 9 – 5
Al Mansur Mall

CLASSIC TABLES
and chairs and beds too
The No. 1 furniture shop!
Open every day from 9 –
Late night Tuesdays: 9 –
Al Mansur Mall



Minister at opening ceremony

THE SPORTS MINISTER opened a new sports city in Basra yesterday. The new city cost 1 billion IQD and took three years to build.

Many people were waiting when the Minister arrived at 10 a.m. He spoke to youth and community representatives before opening the sports city at 11 a.m.

Boy saves child

A BOY FROM THE UK was a hero yesterday when he saved a child from a dangerous animal.

The child's mother, Esra'a Al-Bayati, 26, told our …porter, 'I was going to the shops with my daughter, …ma. She's just five years old. We were walking across …e park, and Salma was playing with a ball. Suddenly, a …g black dog ran up to us. It seemed very angry, and it …ked at Salma. Then it jumped on her and knocked her down. It was horrible. A boy was playing football nearby. He kicked the ball at the dog. The ball hit the dog hard, and it ran away.'

The boy was John Smith, 13, who is in Iraq for one year with his family. John said afterwards, 'I'm not a hero. I saw the little girl was in trouble, so I kicked the ball at the dog. It was a lucky shot.' John plays in the football team at Baghdad International School.

قطعة كتاب وزارية

مهمة جدا

Minister of Education in London
وزير التربية في لندن

وصل وزير التربية العراقي لندن يوم أمس لحضور المؤتمر التربوي العالمي الذي سيعقد في فندق بارك لين اليوم . تركز الاجتماعات على مناقشه برامج تطوير التعليم بين الدول . سيقترح الوزير فتح مدارس انكليزية في العراق لتطوير تعليم اللغة الانكليزية . وزير التربية البريطاني رحب بالوزير العراقي في المطار قبل مرافقته الى مكان المؤتمر .

Minister at opening ceremony
وزير في حفل افتتاح

افتتح وزير الرياضة المدينة الرياضية الجديدة في البصرة يوم امس . كلفه المدينة الجديدة مليار دينار واستغرق بناءها ثلاث سنوات . الكثير من الناس كانوا ينتظرون عندما وصل الوزير في الساعة العاشرة . تحدث إلى الشباب وممثلي المجتمع قبل افتتاح المدينة الرياضي عند الساعة الحادية عشر .

Boy saves child
ولد ينقذ طفله

ولد من بريطانيا كان بطل يوم امس عندما انقذ طفل من حيوان خطر . والدة الطفله ، اسراء البياتي ، 26 سنه ، اخبرت مراسلنا، "كنت ذاهبة الى الاسواق مع ابنتي ، سلمى . عمرها خمس سنوات ، كنا نمشي عبر الحديقة ، وكانت سلمى تلعب بكرة . فجاءه ، ركض نحونا كلب كبير اسود . كان الكلب يبدو غاضبة ، ونبح على سلمى . بعد ذلك قفز عليها وطرحها ارضا . كان الأمر مروعة . كان هناك ولد يلعب كرة القدم بالقرب منا ضرب الكرة على الكلب . الكرة ضربت الكلب بقوه ، وهرب . الولد كان جون سميث ، 13 سنه ، هو في العراق لمده سنه مع عائلته . بعد ذلك ، قال جون ، "انا لست بطل ، لقد شاهدت البنت الصغيره في مشكله ، لهذا ضربت الكرة على الكلب . كانت ضربه موفقه ." يلعب جون في فريق كرة القدم في مدرسة بغداد الدوليه .

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Q/ Write answers to these questions

اجب على الاسئلة التالية/ وزاري مهم جدا/ للحفظ .

1- Where did the Iraqi minister of education arrive? And when? اين وصل الوزير العراقي؟ ومتى؟
- to London, yesterday . الى لندن البارحة

2- What did the meeting focus on? على ماذا ركز الاجتماع؟
- Discussing educational development programmes between countries
مناقشة تطوير البرامج التعليمية بين البلدين

3- What was the minister's suggestion? ماذا اقترح الوزير؟
- Opening English school in Iraq فتح مدارس إنكليزية في العراق

4- Who welcomed the Iraqi minister at the airport? من استقبل الوزير بالمطار؟
- The British Minister . الوزير البريطاني

5- What did sport's minister open in Basra? ماذا افتتح وزير الرياضة في البصرة؟
- a new sport city مدينة رياضية جديدة

6- How much did the sport's city cost? How long did it take?
كم كلفت المدينة الرياضية؟ وكم استغرق انشاءها؟

- It cost 1 billion IQD كلفت مليار دينار عراقي It took 3 years . واستغرقت ثلاث سنوات

7- When did the sport's minister arrived? متى وصل وزير الرياضة؟
- at 10 a.m . الساعة العاشرة صباحا

8- Why was the boy from the UK called a 'Hero? لماذا سمي الولد الإنكليزي بالبطل؟ '
- Because he saved the child . لأنه انقذ الطفل

9- What was Salma doing at the start of the story? ماذا كانت تفعل سلمى في بداية القصة؟
- She was crossing the park كانت تجتاز المنتزه

10- What did the dog do first? ماذا فعل الكلب في البداية؟
- It ran up to Salma and her mother . ركض باتجاه سلمى وامها

11- What was John doing at the start of the story? ماذا فعل جون في بداية القصة؟
- he was playing football. كان يلعب كرة القدم .

12- What did John do? ماذا فعل جون؟
-He kicked the ball at the dog . ركل الكرة على الكلب

تمرين B ص 63 من كتاب النشاط/ اجب على الاسئلة الاتية عن سلمى البياتي/ **مهم جدا**

B Answer these questions about Salma Al-Bayati and John Smith. Use short answers.

1 What was Salma doing at the start of the story? She was walking across the park

2 What did the dog do first? It ran up to Esra'a and her daughter .

3 What was John doing at the start of the story? - He was playing football .

4 What did John do? - He kicked the ball at the dog .

ملاحظات قواعدية **الربط بين (الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر)**

(and/ when & as/ while)

نستخدم ادوات الربط هذه للربط بين حدثين وقعا في الماضي احدهما مستمر والاخر قصير (بسيط، مفاجئ) حيث ان الحدث القصير قطع استمرارية الحدث المستمر:

Ex. I found 30$ **while** I was cleaning my room. وجدت 30 دولار **بينما** كنت انضف غرفتي

نلاحظ هنا ان الحدث القصير (المفاجئ) هو ايجاد ال30 دولار قطع استمرارية الحدث المستمر (تنظيف الغرفة)

اولا: (as/ while)

(while/ بينما) (as/ عندما) يأتي **بعدها ماضي مستمر** اينما وجدت وتكون قاعدتها بالشكل التالي:

اذا جاءت في بداية الجملة ← **While/ as+ جملة بالماضي المستمر**, + جملة بالماضي البسيط

اذا جاءت في وسط الجملة ← **جملة بالماضي المستمر** +**while/ as**+ جملة بالماضي البسيط

للتذكير قاعدة الماضي البسيط والمستمر:

تكملة +فعل ماضي +فاعل

تكملة + فعل يحمل ing + (was/ were) +فاعل

Ex. **While** I was watching TV, the bell rang. Ex. Hadi knocked the door **as** I was sleeping.

ثانيا/ (and/ when)

(and/ و) (when/ عندما) يأتي **بعدهما ماضي بسيط** ، الا ان (and) تأتي في وسط الجملة فقط ولا تاتي في بدايتها ابدا على عكس بقية الادوات:

Ex. **When** my father called her, suha was reading a story.
Ex. I was playing video games **and** my father shouted.

امثلة وزارية

Ex. While we (swim), the thief (steal) our clothes. (put one verb with past simple and the other with past continuous)
Ex. They (camp) when they (see) large snake. (correct)
Ex. She (tell) us to be quiet, we (make) so much noise. (join: as)

تمرين D ص 62 من كتاب النشاط/ اختر الشكل الصحيح للفعل للكلمات بين الاقواس(ماضي بسيط/ ماضي مستمر / مهم

D Choose the correct form of the word in brackets (past simple or past continuous) for each sentence.

The President of France was reading (read) his emails when he got (get) the invitation to visit Iraq. He accepted (accept) the invitation and looked forward (look forward) to the visit.

The President came (come) to Iraq on Tuesday. He arrived (arrive) early in the morning. He went (go) to the Al-Shaab Stadium. The Prime Minister gave (give) the President lunch. After that, they Were watching (watch) a football match when the President got (get) an important phone call. After the match, he left (leave) and went (go) to the airport.

ملاحظة/ تم شرح موضوع الماضي البسيط في ص32 من هذه الملزمة/ وموضوع الماضي المستمر ص6 من هذه الملزمة والربط بينهما بالصفحة السابقة

تمرين E ص 63 من كتاب النشاط/ اختر الشكل الصحيح للافعال/ مهم جدا

E Choose the correct form of the verbs.

1 What was Salma *do* / *doing* before the dog ran at her?
2 She *played* / *was playing* in the park.
3 John *saw* / *was seeing* the dog and Salma.
4 John *acted* / *was acting* quickly and saved Salma.
5 Many people *were waiting* / *waited* when the Minister arrived at 10 a.m.
6 He *spoke* / *was speaking* to the public before leaving at 2 p.m.

Where can I find it? / اين يمكنني ان اجدها

Match each extract with one of these newspaper sections.

طابق المقتطفات مع احد اجزاء الجريدة

Today's newspaper

Section	page
Home News	1–2
International News	3
Arts	4
Sport	5
Business	6–7
Television	8
Cartoons	9

مفردات **مهمة جدا**

Section	فصل
home news	الاخبار المحلية
international news	الاخبار الدولية
arts	الفنون
sport	الرياضه
business	الاعمال
Television	التلفاز
cartoons	الرسوم المتحركة
rainforest	الغابات المطيرة
funny	مضحك
fashion	ازياء
leisure	التسلية
advertisement	اعلان
jobs	وظائف
furniture	اثاث
clothes	ملابس

تمرين A ص64/ ها هي مجموعة فصول من جريدة انكليزية, طابق المحتوى بالفصل/ **وزاري مهم جدا**

A Here are the sections from an English newspaper. Match each section with the contents.

	Sections		Contents
1	Home News	a)	advertisements for jobs, things for sale, etc.
2	International News	b)	funny pictures
3	Arts	c)	information about furniture, flowers, etc.
4	Sport	d)	articles sent to the paper from readers
5	Business	e)	news about clothes
6	Fashion	f)	news about companies, money, etc.
7	Leisure	g)	news about art, plays, paintings, etc.
8	Home and Garden	h)	news about football, tennis, etc.
9	Advertisements	i)	news from other countries
10	Television	j)	news from your own country
11	Letters	k)	programmes this evening
12	Opinion	l)	the ideas of the editor about recent news items
13	Cartoons	m)	things to do in your spare time

1- j
2- i
3- g
4- h
5- f
6- e
7- m
8- c
9- a
10- k
11- d
12- l
13- b

تمرين B ص64 من كتاب النشاط/ هناك اخطاء املائية وبالتنقيط/ اشرها وقم بتصحيحها/ **تمرين مهم جدا**

B **There are three spelling and punctuation errors in each sentence. Underline and correct them.**

1 Oil price's have bin falling steadily for the last six munths.
2 Their are many new and exsiting shops in the Al-Mansour Mall?
3 How many acre's of rainforrest are destroyed every day.
4 My knew favrite TV show is on today at 6 oclock.

1- Oil price has been falling steadily for the last six months .
2- There are many new and exciting shops in the Al – Mansour Mall.
3 - How many cars of rainforest are destroyed every day ?
4- My new favorite TV show is today at 6 o'clock .

Graduation party reviews/ مراجعة حفلة التخرج



Remember

There are two ways of talking about the past:

1. Richard went to Iraq in the holidays. (past simple tense)
2. While he was staying in Iraq, he went to a football match. (past continuous tense)

تكلمنا في درس سابق عن الماضي البسيط ص32, وعن الماضي المستمر ص6 من هذه الملزمة

تمرين B ص66 من كتاب النشاط/ اجعل هذه الجمل بصيغة النفي/ مهم جدا

B Make these sentences negative.

1 The hall was empty.
The hall wasn't empty.

2 The students were wearing school uniform.
The students weren't wearing school uniform .

3 The arts team were performing very well.
The arts team weren't performing very well .

4 Sara enjoyed standing at the back.
Sara didn't enjoy standing at the back .

5 People were shouting at the arts team.
People weren't shouting at the arts team .

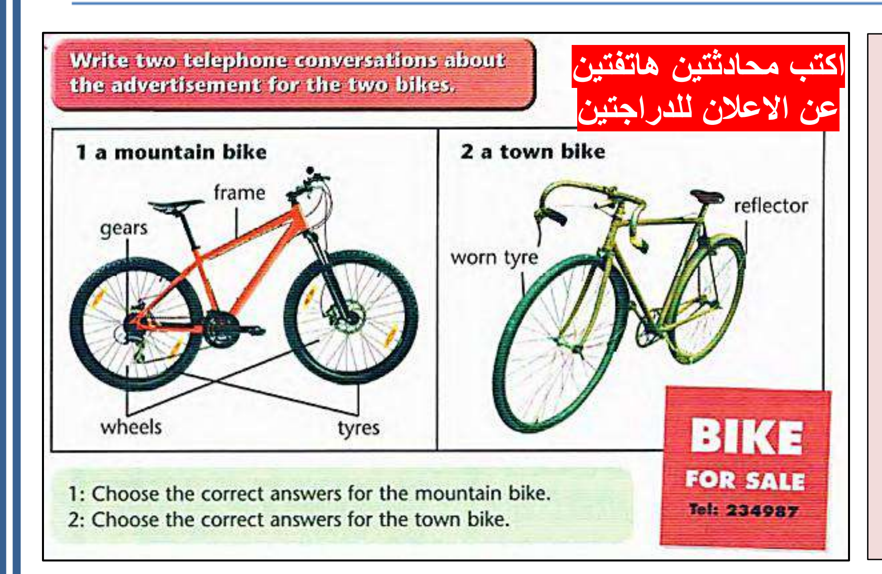
6 The audience stayed very quiet.
The audience didn't stay quite .

تمرين C ص66 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب الافعال بصيغة الماضي البسيط او الماضي المستمر / مهم

C Write the verbs in the past simple or past continuous.

Majid arrived home at 8 p.m. His wife (make) Was making dinner, his older son (do) Was doing his homework and his younger son (get ready) Was getting ready for bed. First, he (help) helped one son with his mathematics. Then he (read) read a story to the other son, and finally, he and his wife (eat) ate dinner.

Would you take less/ هل تقبل بأقل



Vocabulary

Mountain bike	دراجة جبلية
town bike	دراجة المدينة
gears	الترس
wheels	عجلة
tyres	الاطارات
worn tyres	اطارات مترهلة
reflectors	عاكس
for sale	للبيع

Lesson 7/ When will the school activity week start/ متى سوف يبدأ نشاط المدرسة الاسبوعي


Remember

In English, there are a number of ways of talking about the future. Here we use *will* and the *main verb* to talk about events in the future that we cannot control. It expresses a definite fact or opinion about the future.
The science activities *will* start at 9.15.
When *will* the sport activities *finish*?

ملاحظات قواعدية/**المستقبل البسيط/ future**

توجد عدة طرق للتعبير عن المستقبل البسيط منها استخدام (فعل مجرد + **will**)للتعبير عن احداث مستقبلية او عن تنبؤات معينة يمكن ان تحدث بالمستقبل

Ex: The art activity **will** start at 8 a.m.

عند **النفي** نضيف (not)الى الفعل المساعد (will) فتصبح (will not)وعند الاختصار تصبح (won't)

Ex: We **will not** go to the library tomorrow.

في حالة **السؤال** يتقدم الفعل المساعد (will)على الفاعل

Ex: When **will** the art activity start?

C Make questions and give answers, using the words below.

1 When / English / start?

When will English lesson start?

2 When / Art / finish?

When will art lesson finish?

3 How long / Science / last?

How long will science lesson last?

تمرين C ص69 من كتاب النشاط/ اعمل جمل استفهامية واعطِ اجوبة باستخدام الكلمات التالية:

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

A website for me/ صفحة الويب خاصتي

The most popular sport in the world is football (or soccer as some people know it). Football is the top sport in many countries, including Iraq, the UAE and the UK. In the USA, most people prefer American football while in India cricket is the favourite. In China, the most popular sport is basketball. Which sport is your favourite?

ملاحظات قواعدية

نستخدم (the) مع الدول التي تحمل رموز كأن تكون (USA/ UAE...) ولا تستخدم مع اسماء الدول بشكل على سبيل المثال يمكن ان نقول The united states of America The USA

في حين لا يمكننا ان نقول ~~The~~ America x

كذلك مع الامثلة التالية

The UK The United Kingdom The UAE The United Arab of Emirates.

Lesson 9/ Round up/ مراجعة

In this unit you have practised the following things:

1 **Past simple – for narrative**
Affirmatives
The Education Minister waved. He drove quickly to his meeting.

Negatives
He didn't stop. He didn't talk to anyone.

2 **Past continuous – for background to narratives**
Affirmatives
It was raining. We were playing a game.

Negatives
It wasn't them. I wasn't playing well.

3 **Subject and object pronouns**
Salma was with her mother. She was playing in the park. A dog chased her. It ran after the girl. John kicked a football at it.

4 **Future simple with *will***
The charity activities will start at 10.00.
The sport activities will finish at 12.45.

5 **Questions in the future simple**
When will ... start/finish?

6 ***Most, some* and *a few* when discussing opinions**
Most people prefer ...

7 ***the* before certain country names**
the UK, the UAE

And you have ...
- talked about football scores.
- understood the different sections of a newspaper.
- used a timetable.
- carried out a survey.

في هذا اليونت تدربت عزيزي الطالب على:

1- الماضي البسيط
المثبت Ex. The education minister **waved**.

المنفي Ex. He **didn't talk** to anyone

2- الماضي المستمر
المثبت Ex. It **was raining**.

النفي Ex. It **wasn't** them.

3- ضمائر الفاعل والمفعول به

Ex. Salma was with her mother. **She** was playing in the park. A dog chased **her**. **It** ran after the girl...

4 - المستقبل البسيط بواسطة (will)

Ex. The sport activities **will finish** at 12:45.

5- السؤال بالمستقبل البسيط
6- استخدامات (بعض/ الاغلب...)
7- استخدامات (the) قبل اسماء بعض البلدان

تمرين B ص 71 / جميع الكلمات التي داخل الصندوق هي من انواع برامج التلفاز وصلهن مع التعاريف المناسبه/ مهم جدا

B The words in the box are all types of television programmes. Match them to the definitions.

quiz show	documentary	weather	talk show	comedy

1 It tells a funny story. comedy
2 Information about sun, rain and temperature. Weather
3 A question and answer programme. Quiz show
4 Conversations between famous people. Talk show
5 It gives information about one subject. documentary

تمرين C ص 71 / جميع هذه الكلمات مرتبطة بالرياضة طابق الاسماء في الصندوق مع الافعال المناسبة / مهم جدا

C These are all words connected with sport. Match the nouns in the box with the verbs.

race	gymnastics	goal	tennis	medal

1 score goal
2 win medal
3 play tennis
4 run race
5 do gymnastic

انشاء الوحدة الخامسة/ وزاري مهم جدا

Write about a TV Program you watch recently / اكتب عن برنامج شاهدته مؤخرا

I watched a good programme last night . The programme was about elephants . It was very interesting and also very funny. There were some elephants by a pool and they were very thirsty. There was a cameraman filming and a reporter talking to a camera when one of the elephants blew water in the air , the cameraman and the reporter got very wet.

شاهدت برنامج جيدا الليلة الماضية. كان البرنامج عن الفيلة. كان ممتعا جدا وكذلك مضحك. كان هنالك بعض الفيلة بالقرب من حوض سباحة وكانوا عطشين جدا. وكان هناك مصور يصور ومقرر يتحدث للكاميرا. عندما احد الفيلة فجر الماء. وابتل كل من المقرر والمصور.

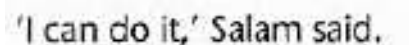
ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

A powerful lesson for everyone/ درس قوي للجميع Story time

Read the story. What was the 'powerful lesson'?



Every year, *Al Sabah* newspaper makes a special offer to two young students from local schools. In the summer holidays these students can work as reporters on the paper. They can see what reporters really do in their jobs and they can learn to write reports. Last summer, Salam Ahmed was the lucky boy. He was 15 years old and he wanted to be a reporter. On his first day at the paper he took a new reporter's notebook. One of the reporters was showing Salam his desk when the editor came in and said, 'A big new restaurant is opening in Baghdad next Tuesday. I need someone to write a good report on the event.'



'I can do it,' Salam said.



On Tuesday Salam took his notebook and camera and went into the new restaurant. Salam watched everything, but one special thing attracted his attention. A young boy was taking his old father, who was in a wheelchair, to the restaurant for a treat. The boy bought his father some food. The father was very old and weak and dropped food on his shirt and trousers while he ate. Many of the other customers watched the old man in disgust but his son looked at him with love and respect.

After the old man had finished eating, his son, who was not at all embarrassed, quietly took him to the washroom and patiently wiped the food from his clothes, combed his hair and straightened his spectacles. When they came out, the entire restaurant was watching them in dead silence, not able to grasp how someone could embarrass themselves publicly like that.

The son, very proud and pleased, started walking out through the crowd with his father. As they left, a wise old man called out to the son and asked him, 'Don't you think you have left something behind?'

The son replied, 'No sir, I haven't.'

The old man said, 'Yes, you have! You left a lesson for every son and hope for every father.'

The restaurant went silent. Salam was watching everything and followed the boy and his father. After asking them questions and taking notes, he thanked the boy and kissed the old man on his head. Salam made his very first report about this touching story and it was praised by everyone.

كل عام ، تقدم جريدة الصباح عرضا خاصا الى الطلاب الشباب من المدارس المحليه . في العطلة الصيفيه يمكن لهؤلاء الطلبة العمل كمراسلين للجريدة. يمكنهم مشاهدة ماذا يعمل المراسلون فعلا في عملهم ويمكنهم تعلم كتابة التقارير . الصيف الماضي كان سلام احمد الولد المحظوظ . كان عمره 15 سنه و اراد ان يكون مراسلا . في يومه الأول في الجريدة اخذ دفتر ملاحظات مراسل . كان احد المراسلين كان يري سلام مكتبه عندما دخل رئيس التحرير وقال ، " مطعم كبير جديد يفتح في بغداد الثلاثاء القادم . احتاج الى شخص ليكتب تقريرا جيدا عن الحدث " "انا استطيع ،" قال سلام . يوم الثلاثاء أخذ سلام دفتر ملاحظاته وكاميرا وذهب الى المطعم الجديد . شاهد سلام كل شيء لكن شيء واحد خاص جذب انتباهه . شاب كان يأخذ والده المسن ، الذي كان في كرسي المقعدين ، الى المطعم . الشاب اشترى لوالده بعض الطعام . كان الأب كبير السن جدة و ضعيف البنيه وأسقط الطعام على قميصه وبنطلونه خلال تناوله الطعام . العديد من الزبائن الاخرين انظروا الى الرجل المسن باشمئزاز . لكن ابنه نظر اليه بحب واحترام . بعد ان اكل الرجل المسن طعامه ، اخذه ابنه الذي لم يكن خجلا أبدا ، بهدوء الى المغاسل ومسح الطعام من ملابسه ، مشط شعره وعدل نظاراته . عندما خرجا ، كل المطعم كان يشاهدهما بصمت مميت ، لم يتمكنوا من فهم كيف يمكن لشخص أن يحرجهم علنا مثل ذلك.

الشاب ، فخور ومسرور جدة ، بدأ يمشي ليخرج وسط الحشد مع والده . حالما غادرا ، رجل كبير السن حكيم استدعى الشاب و سأله ، " ألا تعتقد انك تركت شيء ما خلفك ؟" أجاب الشاب ، " كلا سيدي ، انا لم اترك شيء ." الرجل المسن قال ، " نعم لقد تركت درسا لكل الاولاد و اتمنى ان يكون لكل الأباء " ساد الصمت المطعم ، كان سلام يشاهد كل شيء وتبع الشاب و والده . بعد سؤالهما اسئلة واخذ الملاحظات ، شكر الشاب وقبل الرجل المسن على رأسه . اعد سلام تقريره الأول عن القصه المؤثره هذه و اشاد به الجميع .

Vocabulary

Offer	يعرض		
local school	مدرسة محلية	reporter	مقرر
reports	تقارير	newspaper	جريدة
editor	محرر		
wheel chair	كرسي متحرك	treat	يعامل
disgust	مقرف	embarrassed	محرج
washroom	الحمام	wiped	مسح
combed	مشط	spectacles	نظارات
dead silence	صمت قاتل	grasp	يفهم
attracted his attention	جذب انتباهه		

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الأستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Q/ Write Answer to these questions. اجب على الاسئلة التالية/ وزاري مهم جدا/ للحفظ

1- What was the special offer of Al-Sabah newspaper? ما هو العرض الخاص لمجلة الصباح؟

- Two young students can work as reporters on the paper اثنين من الطلاب الشباب يمكنهم العمل كمراسلين للمجلة

2- Who was the lucky boy? How old was he? من هو الولد المحظوظ وكم كان عمره ؟

- He was Salam Ahmed. He was 15 هو سلام احمد عمره خمسة عشر .

3- What did the editor say to the reporters? ماذا قال المحرر للمراسلين؟

- He wanted a good reporter to write about opening new restaurant
اراد مراسل جيد ليكتب عن افتتاح مطعم جديد

4- What did Salam take with him on Tuesday? ماذا اخذ سالم معه يوم الثلاثاء؟

- He took his notebook and camera اخذ دفتر ملاحظات وكاميرا .

5- What was the special thing attacked Salam's attention? ما الشي الخاص الذي جذب انتباه سالم؟

- A young boy who treated his father with love and respect ولد صغير الذي كان يعامل والده بحب واحترام

6- What did the boy buy his father? ماذا اشترى الولد لأبوه؟

- He bought him some food اشترى له بعض الطعام

7- Why was the boy's father dropping food on his shirt and trousers?
لماذا كان أبو الولد يسقط الطعام على قميصه وملابسه؟

- Because he was an old man لأنه كان رجل كبير بالسن .

8- Did the customers watch the old man with love and respect?
هل الزبائن شاهدوا الرجل الكبير بحب واحترام؟

- No, they didn't. They watched him with disgust كلا شاهدوه باحتقار .

9- What did the son do when his father had finished eating? ماذا فعل الابن عندما ابوه انهى طعامه؟

-He took him to the washroom and patiently wiped the food from his clothes, combed his hair and straightened his spectacles اخذه للحمام بكل صبر مسح الطعام من ملابسه ومشط شعره و عدل نظارته .

10- How did son feel when they come out of the washing room?
"كيف كان يشعر الأبن عندما خرجوا من غرفة الغسل؟

- He was very proud and pleased كان يشعر بالفخر والسرور

12- What was the moral lesson that the son left behind ما الدرس الأخلاقي الذي تركه الابن خلفه؟ ؟

- Everyone should respect and love old generation يجب على كل واحد ان يحب ويحترم كبار السن .

13- What did Salam do after asking the father and his son questions and taking notes?
ماذا فعل سلام بعد سؤال الاب والابن مجموعة من الاسئلة واخذ الملاحظات

He thanked the boy and kissed the old man on his head. شكر الابن وقبل الاب من رأسه

تمرين B ص72 من كتاب النشاط/ استخدم كلمات من الصندوق لاكمال الفراغات التالية/ وزاري مهم جدا

B Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

reporter	wheelchair	weak	wise	praised	spectacles

1 A _reporter_ writes about events for a newspaper.

2 I need _spectacles_ to see clearly when I'm reading.

3 I'm too _weak_____ to carry that heavy box. Can you help me?

4 Young people should be praised___ when they help the older generation.

5 If someone is unable to walk easily, they may need a _Wheelchair

6 The _wise_____ man said, 'You left a lesson for every son and hope for every father.'

تمرين C ص73 من كتاب النشاط/ اختر الضمير الصحيح لاكمال الجمل/ وزاري مهم جدا

C Choose the correct pronouns to complete the sentence.

1 Jassim broke his leg and _he______ couldn't walk. (he/him)

2 Ahmed gave his mother and father a present. He gave it to them______ yesterday. (they/them)

3 'I often go to the beach with my sister,' said Noor. '_we_______ like the sea.' (We/Us)

4 Mrs Fatima asked Mariam a question. Mariam gave _her______ a good answer. (she/her)

5 Jassim and Hamid were late for school. 'Can you take _us_______ in the car?' Jassim asked his father. (we/us)

Q1/ Reading Comprehension: (20M)

Read this text carefully.

last Saturday, Laith and Sameer got up early and had breakfast. Then they put on their helmets and went to the Baghdad Museum by their bicycles. They left Laith's house at half past seven. While they were cycling، they saw a big car near a corner. Then a lorry turned the corner very fast. "Look out!" said Laith. Suddenly Sameer fell off his bicycle. The driver stopped Sameer was unconscious! The driver phoned for an ambulance and the police. "Hurry up! I hit a cyclist!" After a short time, the police arrived and then an ambulance came to the place of accident and took Sameer to the hospital. A doctor made general check up to Sameer's body and the nurses looked after him. When Sameer woke up in the hospital on the next day, the doctor asked him some questions. Then the doctor said "You are lucky." Your helmet saved you. It protected your head".

A/ Now answer (Five) of the following questions: (5M(.

1- How was Sameer carried to the hospital؟
2- What happened to Sameer near the corner؟
3- Who called for the ambulance and the police؟
4- Where were Sameer and Laith going on Saturday؟
5- What were they wearing when they rode their bicycles؟
6- Why was Sameer lucky؟

B) Describe the following sentences whether they are (True) or (False) (5M)

1- Sameer stayed in the hospital unconscious for a week.
2- A doctor examined Sameer's body in the hospital.
3- Sameer was unconscious because he was wearing a helmet.
4- The driver was helpful and called for the ambulance and the police.
5- Laith and Sameer didn't arrive at Baghdadi Museum because of the accident.
6- The lorry was moving very slowly round the corner.

C) Answer the following questions using information from your textbook: (10M(.

1- What was Salma doing at the start of the story؟
2- What did the meeting focus on؟
3- The sport city costed one billion IDQ. (T/F)
4- Why was the boy from UK called a "Hero؟"
5- The sport's minster opened ------------ in Basra. (Complete("

Q2: Grammar: (10M)

Do as required:

1- She was doing shopping all the day. (Negative)
2- __________you watch the match last night? (Choose: Did / Was)
3- In my birthday, Mariam gave -------- a nice present. [Use proper pronoun[
4- Kareem (walk) quickly to school yesterday. [Correct the verb[
5- _______like the sea. (Choose: Us / We)

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Q3: Vocabulary & Punctuation: (15M.)

A/ Match the nouns with the verbs. (5M.)

Nouns	medal	race	goal	tennis	gymnastic
Verbs	score	do	win	run	play

B/ Choose the correct choice: (5M.)

1 – I am too (strong / weak) to carry that heavy box. Can you help me?
2- Fatin has too look (after / at) her sick mother.
3- I need (headphone / spectacles) to see clearly when I am reading.
4- A (reporter / firefighter) write about events for newspaper.
5- Hazim (played / scored) in the final match yesterday.

C/ Punctuation: Re-write the following sentence with capital letters and correct punctuation. (5M.)

ammar didnt buy this brown egyption suit from the mall last monday

Q4: Story Time & Spelling: (15M.)

A/ Do as required. (10M.)

1 – How did the son feel when they come out of washing room? [Answer]
2- What did the son buy his father? (Answer)
3- Salam Ahmed wanted to be ----------- [Complete]
4- What did Salam do after asking the father and his son questions and taking notes? [Answer]
5- The son looked at his father with disgust. (T/F)

B/ Spelling: Writing the missing words. (5m.)

1 – good X bad	dark -----------	2- do ∨ did	spend ---------
3- car ∨ cars	box ----------	4- small ∨ smaller	helpful ---------
5- wait ∨ waiting	get -----------		

Q5: Writing: (10M.)

Write about a TV. program. Use the following phrases in your paragraph: Very interesting / about ----- / very funny / the report was amazing / giving details about the program/ Did you make use of it? How?

Jobs and workplaces/ الوظائف واماكن العمل

Talk about the pictures. تكلم عن الصور

1 Write the names of the numbered workplaces. تكلم عن اسماء اماكن العمل المرقمة
2 Name one or two jobs for each workplace. سمي وظيفة او وظيفتان لكل مكان عمل
3 Take turns describing the jobs. بدل الادوار لوصف الوظائف

Example: مثال

A mechanic is someone who works in a garage and repairs cars and vans.

الميكانيكي هو الشخص الذي يعمل في الكراج ويصلح السيارات والشاحنات

تمرين A ص75 / استخدم كلمات من الصندوق لعمل عبارات/ **وزاري مهم جدا**

A Use words from both boxes to make phrases.

verbs: help put out repair run save take take care of

nouns/noun phrases: a business cars customers fires lives orders for food sick people

1 Take care of sick people
2 Put out fires
3 Repair cars
4 Save lives
5 Run a business
6 Take orders of food
7 Help costumers

Vocabulary

Run	يدير
put out	يطفئ
repair	يصلح
save	ينقذ
take care of	يعتني بـ
customer	زبون
orders of food	طلبات الطعام

تمرين B ص75 من كتاب النشاط/ صف هذه الوظائف/ **وزاري مهم جدا**/ تعاريف الوظائف للحفظ

B Now describe these jobs.

~~doctor~~ firefighter mechanic policeman shop assistant teacher waiter

1 A doctor is someone who helps sick people and usually works in a hospital or surgery.
2 A Fire fighter/ is someone who puts out fires and saves people's lives.
3 A Mechanic/ is someone who repairs cars and works in a garage.
4 A policeman is someone who makes people safe by prevent crimes
5 A shop assistant is someone who works in a shop. He or She helps customers.
6 A teacher is someone who works in a school and teaches students.

A waiter is someone who works in a restaurant and takes people's orders for food .

Lesson two

Read the definitions and write the jobs.

اقرأ التعاريف واكتب الوظائف وزارى مهم جدا

Someone who ...

1 plans buildings يخطط البنايات
2 flies a plane يطير الطيارة
3 plays football يلعب كرة القدم
4 writes books يكتب الكتب
5 designs websites يصمم صفحات الويب
6 takes care of sick animals يعتني بالحيوانات المريضة
7 flies in a rocket يطير في الصاروخ
8 takes photographs يلتقط صور فوتوغرافية
9 looks after people's teeth يعتني باسنان الناس
10 paints rooms يصبغ الغرف

عمله	المهنة	
1- plans buildings	architecture	مهندس معمار
2- flies a plane	pilot	طيار
3- plays football	footballer	لاعب كرة قدم
4- writes books	author	مؤلف
5- designs websites	web designer	مصمم مواقع
6-flies in a rocket	astronaut	رائد فضاء
7- takes care of sick animals	vet	طبيب بيطري
8-takes photographs	photographer	مصور
9- looks after people's teeth	dentist	طبيب اسنان
10- paints rooms	painter	صباغ
11- repairs cars	mechanic	الميكانيكي
12 helps sick people	doctor/ nurse	الطبيب
13- puts out fires	fire fighter	الاطفائي
14- works in a shop	shop assistant	الصانع
15- keeps order and prevent crimes	policeman	الشرطي
16- takes orders of food	waiter	نادل
17- teaches students in school	teacher	المدرس

ملاحظة/ اذا اردنا ان نعرف مهنة يجب ان نحفظ عمل كل موظف ونضيف عليها (s) الشخص الثالث كما موضح في الجدول اعلاه. ومن ثم نتبع القاعدة التالية:

(A/ An) + المهنة+ is someone who+ عمله يحمل الشخص الثالث+ مكان العمل(ان وجد)

Ex. Define a mechanic (use: repairs cars)
- A **mechanic** is someone who repairs cars and works in garage.

Ex. Define a doctor. (helps sick people)

Ex. _______ is someone who put out fires.

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Careers advice/ نصيحة لوظائف



Talking about the future:

***be* + *going to* + infinitive; *will* + infinitive**

I'm going to leave school as soon as I'm 16. (*The speaker has made a plan.*)
You will only get pocket money if you stay at school. (*The speaker is talking about something in the future that is certain.*)

المستقبل باستخدام (going to)

* في هذه الصيغة(is) مع الفاعل المفرد و (are) مع الفاعل الجمع و (am) مع الضمير (I)
* تستخدم هذه الصيغة (is/are/am+ going to) كاملة لتحل محل الفعل المساعد (will) ويكون معناها أيضا (سوف) ويأتي بعدها **فعل مجرد**
* تستخدم هذه الصيغة مع الخطط المستقبلية (أي ان الشخص خطط لفعل الشي قبل التكلم) وتكون القاعدة كالتالي:

فاعل+ (is/are/am)+ going to+ **فعل مجرد**.

Ex. I am going to **visit** my aunt this evening.

Ex. Suha (leave) at 7:00 am. (correct using : going to)

في هذه الجملة المطلوب تصحيح الفعل باستخدام صيغة (be going to)وتوضع هذه الصيغة كاملة قبل الفعل (leave)

مع ملاحظة ان الفاعل (suha) لذا نستخدم (is) ثم صيغة ال (going to) ثم الفعل كما هو مجرد

- Suha is going to leave at 7:00 am.

* عند النفي نضع (not) بعد الـ(is/ are/ am) فتصبح (isn't/ aren't/ am not) كما في القاعدة التالية:

فاعل+ (isn't/aren't/am not)+ going to+ **فعل مجرد**.

Ex: I am going to visit my aunt this evening. (Negative)في هذا المثال المطلوب نفي الجملة
-I am not going to my aunt this evening.

* في حالة السؤال يتقدم الفعل المساعد (is/ are)على الفاعل

(wh)+ (is/are)+فاعل + going to+ **فعل مجرد**?

Ex: I am going to visit my aunt this evening. (Question: Use: When)

المطلوب تحويل الجملة الى سؤال باستخدام أداة السؤال (when)والانتباه الى حذف الكلمة التي تحتها خط او المراد السؤال عنها

When are you going to visit your aunt?

ملاحظة/ عند تحويل الجملة الى سؤال يتحول الضمير (I) الى (you) وما يترتب عليه من تحويل للفعل المساعد معه كما في المثال السابق

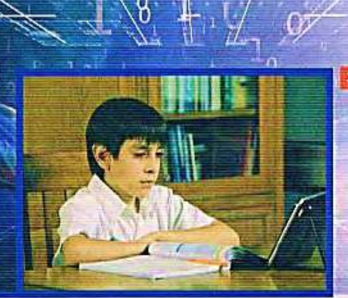
قطعة كتاب وزارية

مهمة جدا

The School of the future/ مدارس المستقبل

…tion to design a school of the future.
…these headings to the paragraphs.

a) A 'super school' b) Global education c) Virtual learning



1 Schools in the future will be very different to schools now. There will be much more technology and students will only need to come in to the actual school buildings once or twice a week. Most of the teaching and learning will take place over computers which are connected to the internet in students' own homes. Teachers will deliver lessons using the internet at times to suit each student. Students will also be able to use the internet to communicate and discuss work with other students.

2 I think there will be fewer small schools in the future because students will learn mostly at home. There will be one 'super school' in each town or city that students of all ages come to and use the fantastic facilities. There will be sports facilities, a science park, a museum and a mosque. Young people who are interested in science or music will be able to study at the special buildings designed for those subjects.

3 This new way of learning will make it possible for students to connect with other students and teachers all over the world. If someone has a special interest in something, they can search a global database to find a teacher who can teach that student all about their chosen specialism. The schools of the future will teach many subjects that are important for Iraq's future because students will be able to learn from experts all around the world.

ادخل حسن مسابقة لتصميم مدرسة المستقبل . اقرأ مدونته ثم صل هذه العناوين الى المقاطع

-1

المدارس في المستقبل ستكون مختلفة جدا عن مدارس اليوم . انها ستكون تقنيه أكثر بكثير و الطلاب سيحتاجون فقط ليأتوا إلى مباني مدرسيه حقيقة مرة او مرتين بالأسبوع. أغلب التدريس والتعلم سيحدث على الحواسيب التي تكون مرتبطة بالإنترنت في بيوت الطلبة . سيرسل المدرسون الدروس باستخدام الانترنت بأوقات تناسب كل طالب . سيتمكن الطلاب ايضأ استخدام الانترنت للتواصل و مناقشه دروسهم مع طلاب اخرين .

2

اعتقد ستوجد مدارس صغيرة قليله في المستقبل لأن الطلبه سيتعلمون غالبا في البيت . ستكون هناك "مدرسه ممتازة" واحدة في كل مدينة صغيرة أو كبيرة بحيث أن الطلاب من مختلف الأعمار يأتون اليها ويستخدمون منشأتها الرائعة . ستكون فيها منشآت رياضيه ، حديقة للعلوم ، متحف ومسجد . الشباب الذين يستمتعون بالعلوم أو الموسيقى سيتمكنون من الدراسة في مباني خاصة مصممه لهذه الدروس .

3.

هذه الطريقه الجديدة للتعلم ستجعلها ممكنه للطلبة للاتصال مع طلبه ومدرسين أخرين في جميع أنحاء العالم . اذا شخص ما لديه اهتمام خاص بشيء ، فانه يمكنهم البحث في قاعدة بيانات عالميه ليجدوا مدرسأ يمكنه تدريس ذلك الطالب في كل ما يخص التخصص المختار . ان مدارس المستقبل ستدرس العديد من الدروس المهمة لمستقبل العراق لأن الطلبه سيتمكنون من التعلم من جميع الخبراء حول العالم.

Vocabulary

Super school	المدرسة الخارقة
global education	التعلم العالمي
virtual learning	تعليم افتراضي
take place	يحدث

Answer the following questions: اجب على الاسئلة التالية/ وزاري مهم جدا / للحفظ

1- How will the teaching and learning take place in the future? كيف سيكون التعليم والتعلم بالمستقبل

- over computers which are connected to the internet عبر الحواسيب التي تكون متصلة بالانترنت.

2- How will the students communicate and work with other students?

كيف سيتواصل الطالب مع غيرهم لمناقشة الواجب؟

- by using the internet باستخدام الانترنت

3- Where will young people who are interested in science or music be able to do study?

اين ستكون دراسة الشباب الذين يهتمون بالعلوم والموسيقى ؟

- at the special building designed for those subject في بنايات خاصة صممت لهذه المواضيع.

4- What is the importance of Global Education? ما أهمية التعليم العالمي؟

- to make the students connect with other students and teacher all over the world

ليجعل الطالب يتواصلون مع طالب ومدرسين من جميع انحاء العالم .

Q/ Complete the following sentences. اكمل الجمل التالية

1- School in the future will be very different to school now because------------

المدارس في المستقبل ستكون مختلفة جدا عن المدارس الان-لان ----------

- there will be more technology. ستكون هناك تقنية اكثر

2- In the super school, there will be ------- ------------ في المدارس الخارقة سكون هناك------

- Sport facilities, a science park, a museum and mosque منشآت رياضية، حديقة للعلوم، متحف وجامع

ملاحظات قواعدية **relative pronouns ضمائر الوصل/**

هذا الموضوع ينقسم الى صيغتين

اولا: يأتي بصيغة الاختيارات وهنا نعتمد على (الاسم الموصول) الذي يسبق الضمير / فأذا سبقه اسم موصول عاقل نستخدم (**who**) واذا سبقه غير عاقل نستخدم (**which/ that**) واذا كان اسم مكان نستخدم (**where**) كما في الامثلة التالية:

Ex. That is the girl **who** lend me her pen. Ex. That is the dog **which** chased the cat.
Ex. The café **where** I work sells the best ice-cream.

ثانيا: يأتي بصيغة (join) اي اربط باستخدام احد الادوات، وهنا نعتمد على موقع الاسم الموصول وكما يأتي:

1- اذا جاء الاسم الموصول في بداية الجملة الاولى تكون قاعدة الربط كالتالي:

تكملة الجملة الاولى + الجملة الثانية (بدون الضمير العائد على الفاعل)+ **ضمير الوصل** +فاعل جملة الاولى

Ex. My friend swims well. He lives here. (join: who) - my friend **who** lives here swims well.
Ex. My car has broken down. I bought it last month.(join with relative pronouns)
- my car **which** I bought last month has broken down.

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

2- اذا جاء الاسم الموصول في نهاية الجملة الاولى تكون القاعدة كالتالي:

الجملة الثانية (بدون الضمير العائد على الاسم الموصول) + ضمير الوصل + الجملة الاولى كاملة

Ex. That is the thief. He stole my money. (relative pronoun)
- that is the thief **who** stole my money.

Ex. He found his book. He lost it yesterday. (relative pronoun)
- he found his book **that** he lost yesterday.

امثلة وزارية

Ex. Where are the books? I left them here. (relative pronoun)

Ex. This is the house. I live in it.(join: where)

تمرين lesson 4 ص77 من كتاب النشاط/ اضف الجمل في الصندوق الى الجمل ادناه لعمل جمل جديدة. استخدم who/ /that مهم جدا

Add the clauses in the box to the sentences below to make new sentences. Use *who* or *that*.

- who came last in the race
- who want to go to university
- who was stopped by the policeman
- that my sister made yesterday
- that I left here

1 That's the man. Who was stopped by the policeman.

2 Where are the books? that I left here

3 The girl was ill. The girl who came last in the race was ill.

4 I've brought some cakes. that my sister made yesterday

5 Students have to work hard in school. Students who want to go to the university have to work hard in school.

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

A, An, or The

Articles: a, an, the

1 Use *a* and *an* ...
- when you are talking about one thing in a general way.
  e.g., Can I have a pen, please? (any pen, not a particular one)
  Can I have an apple, please? ('an' before a vowel)
- before jobs. e.g., I want to be a teacher.
  Don't use *a* before things that you can't count. e.g., *money, milk.*

2 Use *the* ...
- when you are talking about a particular thing, or one that you have spoken about already. e.g., The pen on your desk is mine.
- when there is only one of these things or people in the world.
  e.g., Have you seen the Pyramids? The sun is shining.

3 Don't use *a, an* or *the* ...
- before the names of school subjects.
  e.g., I'm good at maths, but I'm not good at history.
- before the names of places.
  e.g., We went to Abu Dhabi in the holidays.
- after *like* when you are talking in a general way about more than one thing, or about something that you can't count.
  e.g., I like potatoes, but I don't like carrots. I also like ice-cream.

ملاحظات قواعدية

ادوات التنكير والتعريف (a/ an/ the)

اولا : ادوات التنكير (a/ an)

1- تستخدم هذه الادوات للتحدث عن شيء غير محدد (ونقصد بغير محدد انه غير محدد بلون او موقع او ملكية او سبق وصفه في الجملة) :

Ex. Can I have **a** pen?
Ex. Do you have **an** apple?

2- تأتي (a) قبل الاسماء المفردة التي تبدأ بحرف صحيح اما (an) قبل الاسماء المفردة التي تبدا بحرف عله.

3- لا تستخدم الادوات (a/ an) قبل الاسماء الغير معدودة مثل (sugar/ water/ rice...)

ثانيا/ اداة التعريف (the)

1- تستخدم للتحدث عن شيء محدد (نتكلم عنه الان)

Ex. **The** book in your desk is mine.

2- تستخدم قبل الاسماء الموجودة بشكل واحد في الكون ولا يوجد لها نظير (sun/ moon/ pyramids/ web).

3- نستخدم الاداة (the) قبل الاسماء المعدودة (جمع) (books/ pupils/ children...)

ثالثا: لا نستخدم هذه الادوات جميعها في الحالات التالية:

1- قبل اسماء المواد الدراسية (math/ English/ Arabic...)

2- قبل ايام الاسبوع (Sunday/ Monday/ Tuesday...)

3- قبل اسماء الدول والعواصم والمدن (Iraq/ Baghdad/ Karbala'a)

امثلة وزارية

1- There were no chairs so we have to sit on (the / a / an) floor. (Choose)

2- Can I have ------- apple, please? (a/ an/ the)

3- Which is -------- most clever student in the class? (the/ an/ a)

4-Adil lives near _______ pyramids. (a/ an/ the)

How do you get to? / كيف تصل الى...

Asking for directions

Can you tell me how to get to ...? How far is it? How long will it take?

Giving directions

Go to the traffic lights.
Take the first turning on the right/left.
Go along ... Road/Street.
The bookshop is on the right/left.
Turn left at the lights.
Go straight on.
Go past the ...
My house is next to/near the ...

ملاحظات قواعدية

directions /الاتجاهات

ينقسم هذا الموضوع الى قسمين الاول يتمثل بالسؤال عن مكان معين (asking about directions) والاخر باعطاء الاتجاه نحو مكان معين (giving direction) وكما يلي:

اولا: السؤال عن الاتجاهات asking about directions

ويمكن ان نستدل عن هذه الصيغة في السؤال من خلال كلمه (ask)، ويتكون من ثلاث قواعد:

1- اذا وجدنا كلمة (way) نستخدم القاعدة التالية

Can you tell me how to get to + اسم المكان ?

Ex. Ask someone the way to the café. - can you tell me the way to the **café**?

2- اذا وجدنا كلمة (distance) نستخدم القاعدة التالية

How far is the + اسم المكان ?

Ex. Ask some one about the distance to the mall. - how far is the **mall**?

3- اذا وجدنا كلمة (time) نستخدم القاعدة التالية:

How long will it take to get to + اسم المكان ?

Ex. Ask someone the about the time to the hospital.

- how long will it take to get to the **hospital**?

ثانيا: اعطاء الاتجاهات (giving directions)

ويمكن ان نستدل على هذه الصيغة من خلال (show the way)، وهناك بعض التعبيرات التي نستخدمها للاشارة الى مكان معين يجب حفظها وهي كالتالي:

1- اذا كانت (traffic light) اول معلومة معطاة في الوصف (بين القوسين) نضع (go to the traffic light)
2- اذا كانت (traffic light) في الوسط نضع (to the traffic light)
3- اذا جاءت (street/ road) اول معلومة معطاة في الوصف نضع (go along the street/ road)
4- اما اذا جاءت (street/ road) نضع (along the street/ road)
5- اذا جاءت (left/ right) اول معلومة او وسط الوصف المعطاة نضع (turn left/ right)
6- اما اذا جاءت (left/ right) اخر معلومة معطاة في الوصف نستخدم (its on the left/ right)
7- اذا وجدنا (straight/ past) نضع قبلها (go)

Ex. Show the way to the café. (use: traffic light/ left/ straight/ right)
- go to the traffic light. turn left. Go straight its on the right.

Ex. Show the way to the mall. (use: straight/ traffic light/ left)
- go straight to the traffic light its on the left.

Ex. Show the way to the hospital. (use: traffic light/ left/ straight/ street/ right)

تمرين A ص79 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجمل التالية بكلمات من الصندوق/ **وزاري مهم جدا**

A Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

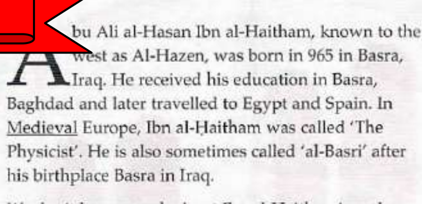
next to	past	long	turn	straight on	how to get to

1 Go _straight_ until you get to the traffic lights.
2 When you get to the blue house _turn_ left.
3 Can you tell me _how to get to_ the library?
4 Go _Past_ the bookshop and it's on the right.
5 My house is _next to_ the park.
6 How _long_ will it take?

قطعة كتاب وزارية

مهمة جدا

A famous career/ مهنة مشهورة





Ibn al-Haitham

Abu Ali al-Hasan Ibn al-Haitham, known to the west as Al-Hazen, was born in 965 in Basra, Iraq. He received his education in Basra, Baghdad and later travelled to Egypt and Spain. In Medieval Europe, Ibn al-Haitham was called 'The Physicist'. He is also sometimes called 'al-Basri' after his birthplace Basra in Iraq.

We don't know much about Ibn al-Haitham's early career, but the Caliph in Egypt needed him to regulate the flooding of the River Nile. He proposed a hydraulic system but the task was impractical at that time. During his stay in Spain, he contributed to the fields of mathematics, physics, medicine, scientific methods and especially optics.

Ibn al-Haitham was known as the 'Father of optics' for his great contributions in the field of optics. He was one of the most eminent physicists who ever lived. All the Medieval and western scientists on optics based their work on Ibn al-Haitham's theories on light and optics. His most famous work is *Kitaab al Manazir* (Book of Optics) which is in seven volumes. This great work was translated into Latin and many other languages. He made many experiments on the movement of light, colours, optical illusions and reflections. Also, he discovered the laws of refraction and gave a scientific explanation of the parts of the eye and the process of vision. This successful and famous mathematician, astronomer, optician and physicist died in 1040, possibly in Cairo.

Diagram of the human eye

In 2015, UNESCO celebrated Ibn al-Haitham's achievements in optics, mathematics and astronomy. With the help of some science centres, the short educational film *1001 Inventions and the World of Ibn Al-Haytham* was produced.

According to medieval biographers, Ibn al-Haitham wrote more than 200 works on a wide range of subjects. Most of his works are now lost, but more than 50 of them have survived to some extent.

AB80

الحسن ابن الهيثم

ابو علي الحسن ابن الهيثم ، معروف عند الغرب بأسم الحزن ، ولد عام 965 في البصرة ، العراق . تلقى تعليمه في البصرة ، بغداد وفيما بعد سافر إلى مصر وأسبانيا في القرون الوسطى في اوربا ، ابن الهيثم سمي "الفيزيائي" . انه ايضا أحيانا يسمى " البصري " بعد ولادته في البصرة ، العراق . لا نعرف الكثير عن المهنة المبكرة لابن الهيثم ، لكن الخليفة في مصر احتاجه ليضبط طوفان نهر النيل . لقد اقترح نظاما هيدروليكيا لكن العمل كان غير عمليا في ذلك الوقت . خلال مدة بقاءه في اسبانيا ، ساهم في حقول الرياضيات ، الفيزياء ، الطب ، الطرق العلمية وخاصة علم البصريات

ابن الهيثم كان يعرف ب " أبو البصريات " لمساهماته الكبيره في حقل البصريات . كان من أكثر الفيزيائيين البارزين في أي وقت مضى . جميع علماء القرون الوسطى والغرب في البصريات استندوا في اعمالهم على نظريات ابن الهيثم في الضوء و البصريات . من اشهر اعماله هو (كتاب المناظر) و هو بسبع مجلدات . عمله الكبير هذا ترجم الى اللاتينيه والى العديد من اللغات الأخرى . عمل تجارب عديدة على حركه الضوء ، الألوان الخداع البصري و الانعكاس . ايضا اكتشف قوانين الانكسار و اعطى شرحا عمليا لأجزاء العين وعمليه الرؤيا . هذا النجاح والشهرة لعالم الرياضيات ، عالم الفلك ، عالم البصريات و عالم الفيزياء توفي في 1040 ، ربما في القاهرة .

في عام 2015 ، احتفلت اليونسكو بإنجازات ابن الهيثم في البصريات ، الرياضيات و الفلك . بمساعدة من بعض المراكز العلمية ، فأن فيلما قصيرا تربويا انتج باسم (1001 اختراع وعالم ابن الهيثم).

وفقا الى كتاب السيرة الذاتيه للقرون الوسطى ، كتب ابن الهيثم أكثر من 200 عمل حول مدى واسع من المواضيع . أغلب أعماله مفقودة الآن ، لكن أكثر من 50 منها الى حد ما انقذت .

Vocabulary

Caliph	الخليفة
regulate	تنظيم
flooding	الطوفان
contribution	اسهام
mathematics	رياضيات
physics	الفيزياء
optics	البصريات
medieval	القرون الوسطى

Write answers to these questions
اجب على الاسئلة التالية/ وزاري مهم جدا/ للحفظ

1-When and where was Ibn Al-Haitham born? متى وأين ولد ابن الهيثم؟
- He was born in 965 in Basra. ولد في سنة 901 في البصرة .

2- Where did Ibn Al-Haitham receive his education? اين استقبل ابن الهيثم تعليمه؟
- In Basra, Baghdad and later travelled to Egypt. في البصرة وبغداد وبعد ذلك سافر الى مصر .

3- What was Ibn Al-Haitham called? بماذا سمي ابن الهيثم؟
- The physicist and al-Basri الفيزيائي والبصري .

4- What did the caliph in Egypt need Ibn Al-Haitham to do? What did he propose?
ماذا احتاج الخليفة في مصر من ابن الهيثم ان يعمل؟ وماذا اقترح؟
-He needed him to regulate the flooding of the River Nile. He proposed a hydraulic system.
ان ينظم فيضان نهر النيل .اقترح نظام هيدروليكي.

5- What was Ibn Al-Haitham's contribution during his stay in Spain?
ما هي مساهمات ابن الهيثم خلال بقاءه في اسبانيا؟
- Fields of mathematics, physics, medicine, scientific methods and optics.
على صعيد الرياضيات، الفيزياء، الطب، الطرق العلمية والبصر

6- What was Ibn Al-Haitham known of? Why? بماذا عُرّف ابن الهيثم؟ ولماذا؟
-"Father of optics" for his great contributions in the field of optics.
أبو البصريات، لمساهماته العظيمة في مجال البصر.

7- What was Ibn Al-Haitham's famous book called? ماذا سميت اشهر كتب ابن الهيثم؟
- Kitaab Al-Manazer (book of optics) كتاب البصريات (كتاب المناظر)

8- What languages did Ibn Al-Haitham's book translate into? الى أي لغات ترجم كتابه؟
- Translated into Latin and many other languages. اللاتينية وكثير من اللغات الأخرى؟

9- What made Ibn Al-Haitham famous? ما الذي جعل ابن الهيثم مشهور؟
- He made many experiments on the movement of light , colours , optical illusions and reflection
عمل الكثير من التجارب على حركة الضوء والألوان والخيال البصري والانعكاس.

10- When and where did Ibn Al-Haitham die? متى وأين توفي ابن الهيثم؟
- He died in 1040, possibly in Cairo. توفي في سنة 0404 ربما في القاهرة.

11- Who celebrated Ibn Al-Haitham achievements? And when? من احتفل بإنجازاته ومتى؟
- UNECO, 2015 اليونسكو 2015

2- What was the name of short education film produced by some of science centers?
ما كان اسم الفلم التعليمي القصير المنتج من بعض مراكز العلوم؟
- 1001 Inventions and The world of Ibn Al-Haitham.
الاختراع وعالم ابن الهيثم؟

13- According to medieval biographers, how many works did Ibn Al-Haitham write?
طبقا لكاتب السيرة في القرون الوسطى، كم عدد الاعمال التي كتبها ابن الهيثم؟
- More than 200 works on a wide range of subjects.
اكثر من 044 من الاعمال في مجال واسع من المواضيع.

Complex & Compound Sentences

* وهي نوع من الجمل تتكون من ربط جملتين او اكثر بأستخدام أدوات الربط او استخدام ضمائر الوصل
* يجب مراعاة نوع أداة الربط بما يناسب معنى الجملة

(but) تستخدم للربط بين جملتين مختلفتين

Ex: He is strong, but he couldn't carry this box.

(also) تستخدم العطاء معلومات إضافية

Ex: He is also sometimes called "al Basri'.

(and) تستخدم لربط بين جملتين متشابهتين

Ex: She bought a red bag and she bought a black hat. Ex. She bought a red bag and black hat.
Ex: We won the game, ---------- my clothes was muddy. (who/ but/ also)

في هذا المثال المطلوب اختيار أداة الربط المناسبة حيث في الجملة يقول (We won the game) ربحنا اللعبة وفي الجملة الثانية(my clothes was muddy) ملابسي اتسخت هنا لا يوجد معلومة إضافية ولا شيء عاقل يدل على الوصل وانما جملتين مختلفتين (متناقضتين) لذا نختار (but)

حل الأمثلة التالية:

Ex. Sarah is a clever student ---------- and confident. (but/ also/ and)
Ex. Most of his works are now lost, ------- (but / and) more than 50 of them have survived.

تمرين D 81 من كتابا النشاط/ اكمل الجمل التالية من القطعة باستخدام ادوات الربط التالية / مهم جدا

D Complete these sentences from the text with the link words in the box. Don't look at your Student's Book until you have finished.

also	and	who	but	which

1 He is _also_ sometimes called 'al-Basri' after his birthplace Basra in Iraq.

2 Most of his works are now lost, _but_ more than 50 of them have survived to some extent.

3 His most famous work is *Kitaab al Manazir* (Book of Optics), _which_ is in seven volumes.

4 He was one of the most eminent physicists _who_ ever lived.

5 This great work was translated into Latin _and_ many other languages.

Lesson 8/ A school project/ مشروع مدرسي

انشاء الوحدة السادسة

Write about a career of real person **اكتب عن مهنة شخص حقيقي**

Name الاسم
Mr. Taha Hussein
Present job الوظيفة الحالية
English teacher works at school مدرس يعمل في مدرسة
Duties المهام
Teach the student English language تدريس الطلاب اللغة الانكليزية
Career history التاريخ المهني
Worked for Almajd preparatory for three years عمل في اعدادية المجد لثلاث سنوات
Advantages of the job ايجابيات الوظيفة
Full enjoyment مليئة بالمتعة
Disadvantages السلبيات
Its hard job انها وظيفة شاقة
Plans for the future خطط المستقبل
Back to the university and get higher degree العودة الى الجامعة للحصول على شهادة عليا

Lesson 9/ Round up/ مراجعة

In this unit you have practised the following things:

1 Talking about the future.
I'm going to leave school as soon as I'm 16. *(The speaker has made a plan.)*
You will only get pocket money. *(The speaker is talking about something in the future that is certain.)*

2 Using clauses with *who*, *which* or *that* to identify people and things.
Use *who* for people and *which* or *that* for things.

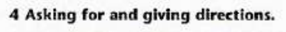
A vet is someone who takes care of sick animals.
That's the dog that frightened my little sister.

3 When to use and when not to use *a, an, the* before nouns.
- **'a'** when talking about one thing in a general way: Can I have a pen, please?
  before jobs: I want to be a teacher.
- **'an'** before a vowel: Can I have an apple, please?
- **'the'** when talking about a particular thing or one already mentioned:
  The pen on your desk is mine.
- **'the'** when there is only one of these in the world. The sun is shining.

Don't use *a* before things that cannot be counted: I need (some) fresh milk.

Don't use *a, an* or *the*
- before the names of school subjects: I'm good at history.
- before the names of places: We go to Dohuk for our holidays.
- after 'like' ...
  (a) before plural nouns if they are general: I like apples.
  But: I like the apples that grow in our garden.
  (b) before things you can't count: I don't like meat.
  But: I liked the meat that we had for dinner last night.

4 Asking for and giving directions.



Can you tell me how to get to the Grand Hotel?

Go to the traffic lights. Turn left at the lights. Go straight along East Street. The Grand Hotel is on the right.

5 And you have ...
- talked about jobs you would and wouldn't like to do.
- studied paragraphs.
- written a paragraph about your plans for the future.
- listened to conversations and taken notes.
- interviewed someone and used your notes to write about the person's career.

AB82

في هذا اليونت تدربت عزيزي الطالب على:

1- التحدث عن المستقبل

Ex. I'm going to leave school as soon as I'm 16.

2- استخدام جمل مع (who/ which/ that)

Ex. A vet is someone who take care of sick animals.

3- متى نستخدم ولا نستخدم (a/ an/ the)

A عند التحدث عن شيء واحد بصوة عامة وقبل الوظائف

An قبل الحروف العلة

the عن التحدث عن شيء محدد

4- السؤال عن الاتجاهات واعطاء الاتجاهات

تمرين A ص82 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرا واكمل النص ، اكتب a/ am/ the قبل الاسماء/ اذا لم يحتاج اتركه فارغا/ مهم

A **Read and complete these paragraphs. Write *a*, *an* or *the* before the nouns where they are needed. If no article is needed, leave a space.**

Hayder is [1] a teacher in [2] ____ school in [3] ____ Najaf. [4] the school is near [5] the local stadium. Hayder teaches [6] ____ maths and likes [7] the job very much. He likes [8] ____ young people and he is very happy with [9] the students in his classes.

Hayder would not like to have [10] a job in [11] an office. He has [12] a friend who works in [13] an office. Hayder's wife works in [14] the same office. She says [15] the work is very boring.

تمرين B ص82 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجمل التالية باستخدام (will/ be going to) / مهم جدا

B **Complete these sentences with *will* or *be going to*.**

1. I am going to see a football match tomorrow with my friends.
2. The match is going to start at 7 o'clock.
3. It is an important match and lots of people will be there.
4. I am going to wear a coat because it will be cold in the evening.
5. After the match, we Are going to eat in a restaurant because we will be very hungry.
6. I have to be home at 10 o'clock or my father will be angry.

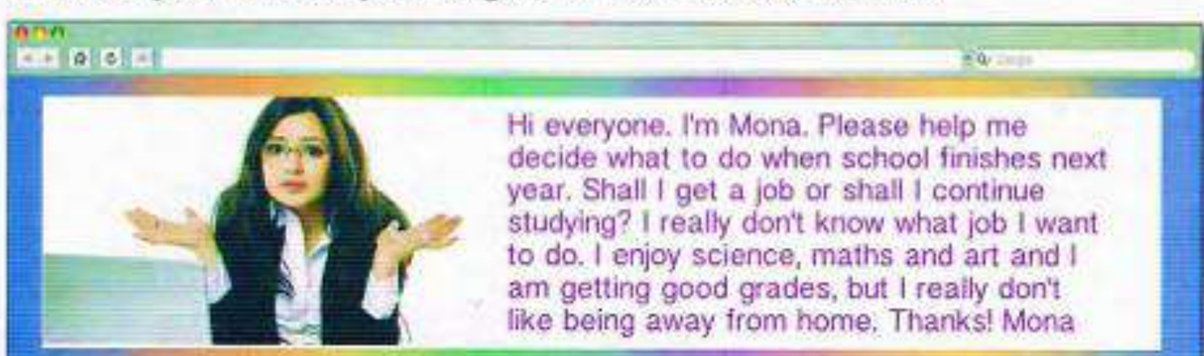
What should I do/ ماذا يجب علي ان اعمل؟

Read the text and answer the questions.

اقرأ النص ثم اجب على الاسئلة/ للاطلاع

1 What advice would you give Mona?
2 Which reply below is the most sensible advice?
3 Which reply is the worst advice for Mona. Why?

Mona is 18. She has been worrying about what she is going to do after her exams next year. Some of her friends are planning to go to college and study further. Others are leaving school and getting jobs in shops and offices. Mona is confused and cannot decide what is best for her, so she starts a blog and invites anyone and everyone to give her some ideas and advice.



Extra activities

تمرين A ص83 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجمل باستخدام كلمات من الصندوق/ وزاري مهم جدا

A Use words from the box to complete the sentences.

wages complain definitely earn opportunity
difficult facilities officer

1 School is a good Opportunity to prepare for a university education.
2 At university, some courses are quite easy and others are very difficult.
3 Modern universities have good sports facilities.
4 If you get a better job, you can earn more money.
5 The wages in some jobs are not very high.
6 Some people complain that they don't have enough money.
7 You can get advice on a good job from a careers officer.
8 It is definitely a good idea to study hard for the future.

vocabulary

Wages	اجور
complain	يتذمر
definitely	قطعا
earn	يحصد
opportunity	فرصه
difficult	صعب
facilities	منشآت
officer	مكتبي

Q1/ Reading Comprehension: (20M)

A// Read the following passage carefully.

Tariq is in the third intermediate class. He is 15 years today and he is having a birthday today. Tariq is wearing a new white suit and tie. His family brought a lot of cake, juice and candies to celebrate their son's birthday's party. His family also decorated the Gest and dinning rooms and invited their relatives. Tariq send emails of invitation to his friends to attend his birthday party. His father and mother bought their parents a new mobile phone and a watch to him. His friends will come and bring their parents. Tariq and his Family, relatives and his friends are going to have a nice time together. They are going to eat, drink, sing and take photos. Now Tariq and his parents are receiving the guests. He is busy but he feels very excited.

Now answer FIVE of the following questions: (5M)

1 – What's Tariq having today?
2- Why did Tariq send emails of invitation to his friends?
3- What colour is Tariq's suit?
4- Who are going to have a nice time together?
5- How does Tariq feel?
6- What did Tariq's family bring to celebrate his birthday?

B// Describe whether the following statements are true or false. Do FIVE only. (5M)

1 – Tariq 's parents sent emails to Tariq friends.
2- Tariq is in the first intermediate class.
3- No one of his family will celebrate Tariq's birthday.
4- Tariq wears a new white suit and tie in his birthday party.
5- His friends will bring a lot of cake, juice and candles to his party.
6- Tariq's family decorated two rooms of their houses and invited their relatives.

C// Answer FIVE of the following questions using the information from your textbook (10M.)

1 - Where and when was Ibn Al-Haitham born?
2- How will the students communicate and work with other students?
3- Who celebrated Ibn Al- Haitham achievements?
4- In the super school, there will be ----------- (Complete)
5- What made Ibn Al-Haitham famous?
6- Young people Who are interesting in science or music will be able to study at the special building.

Q2/ Grammar: (10M)

Do as required: Do FIVE only

1 - Show the way to the café. Use (traffic light / straight the street/ right)
2- Define an architect. Use (plans buildings)
3- This is the man --------------- house was painted last week. [who which whose]
4- Ali can jump high ------------- he can't swim. [and because but]
5- What would you say if you want to ask about stop station.
6- She is --------------- (will / going to) leave school as soon as she is 16.
7- A footballer -------------- (has to / have to) be fit.
8- We will go to the mall next --------------- Saturday. [a the X)

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Q3/ Vocabulary & Punctuation: (15M)

A/ Complete the following sentences with words in the box. Do FIVE only (10M)

earn	mechanic	past	look after	turn	complain

1 – Go ----------- the bookshop and it's on the right.
2- Some people -------------- that they don't have enough money.
3- Nurses ---------- the patients in the hospitals.
4- When you get to the blue house ------------ left.
5- A ----------- is someone who works in garage and repairs cars.
6- If you get a better job, you can ------------- more money.

B/ Punctuation: (5M)

Re-write the following sentences with capital letters and correct punctuation.

are you a movie fan no im not.

Q4/ Story Time & Spelling: (15M.)

A// Story Time: Do as required: (10M)

1 – What was the special offer of Al- Sabah newspaper? (Answer)
2- The customers watched the old man with disgust. (T/F)
3- Why was the boy's father dropping food on his clothes? (Answer)
4- The lucky boy was -------------- (Complete)
5- Salam Ahmed wants to be a poet. (T/F)

B// Spelling: (5M)

Fill the blanks with missing words.

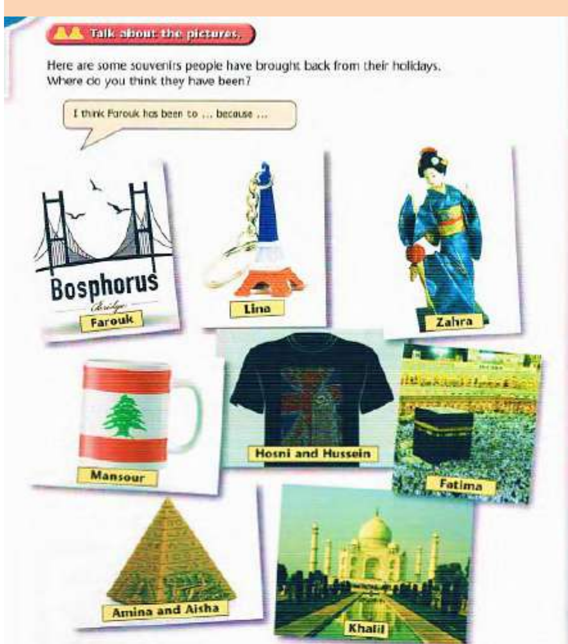
1 – good X bad	fast ------------
2- book ∀ books	dish ------------
3- clean ∀ cleaned	travel ----------
4- happy ∀ unhappy	polite -----------
5- do not ∀ don't	will not ----------

Q5/ Writing: (10M)

Write a paragraph about a career of a real person: Talk about his or her name / job / career history/ his or her hobbies / his or her plans for future ---- now he/ she is good at/ not good at------

Other countries/ بلدان اخرى

هذه بعض التذكارات التي جلبه الناس من عطلتهم اين ذهبوا باعتقادك



Adjectives from names of countries

If you come from Iraq, your nationality is *Iraqi*.
'Iraqi' is an adjective.
e.g. *Iraqi food is very good.*

Many adjectives made from the names of countries have these endings, but not all: *-n -i -ish -an -ian -ese*

الصفات المتكونة من اسماء البلدان اذا انت من العراق فأن جنسيتك عراقي

"عراقي" هي صفة متكونة من اسم البلد " العراق"

Ex. Iraqi food is very good. الطعام العراقي جيد جدا

الكثير من الصفات المتكونة من اسماء البلدان تملك هذه النهاية لكن ليس جميعها :

-n/ -i/ -ish/ - an/ -ian/ -ese

تمرين ص85 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجدول/ وزاري مهم جدا / الجدول للحفظ املاء

Complete the table.

Country	Nationality	Country	Nationality
England	English	France	French
The United States	American	Canada	Canadian
Lebanon	Lebanese	Australia	Australian
Egypt	Egyptian	Russia	Russian
Spain	Spanish	India	Indian
Bahrain	Bahraini	Japan	Japan

Different countries different customs/ بلدان مختلفة تقاليد مختلفة



Time adverbs

1 Some time adverbs give a definite time:
every day, in the morning
2 Some time adverbs give an indefinite time:
often, usually

Find examples of both in the texts. Where do they go in a sentence?

ظروف الزمان

1- بعض ظروف الزمان تعطي وقت محدد مثل: everyday/ in the morning......
2- بعض ظروف الزمان تعطي وقت غير محدد مثل: often/ usually ....

ملاحظة/ سيتم تفصيل هذا الموضوع بشكل اكثر في الدرس الرابع من هذا اليونت

تمرين A ص85 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب اجابات لهذه الاسئلة عن نفسك وعن العراق

A Write answers to these questions about yourself and about Iraq.

1 How do you go to school?
I go to school on foot

2 How do most people travel to work?
Most people go to work by bus

3 Do people ever travel to work by boat?
No they don't

4 On which days are schools closed?
Fridays and Saturdays

5 When do most offices and shops open and close?
They open at 8:00 o'clock and close at 2:00 o'clock

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Travel adventures/ مغامرات السفر

اقرأ عن برامج ثلاث رحلات واجب على الاسئلة التالية/ للاطلاع

Read about three travel programmes and answer these questions.

1 Match pictures 1–3 to each travel programme.
2 What natural features are mentioned in the three programme descriptions?

TV this week

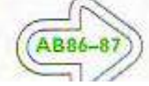


A new series of travel programmes: Wednesdays at 7.30 See the first of 12 travel programmes on Wednesday this week. Each week, a different adventurer travels to some of the greatest natural features on Earth. The most famous rivers, mountains, deserts and volcanoes in the world are visited in this series and the photography is stunning.

Week 1: John Wilson, from the United Kingdom, goes on a journey through Africa down the Nile, the longest river in the world. He travels by boat for most of his journey. It begins at Lake Victoria and follows the White Nile to Khartoum. It continues slowly down to Lake Nasser in Egypt, past the cities of Aswan, Asyut and Cairo. John has many adventures before he reaches the end of his journey at the Mediterranean Sea.

Week 2: Alan Bridges, from Australia, aims to do the 1,000-kilometre journey through the Himalayas from India to China. He does the first 250 kilometres on horseback, riding carefully through the foothills of the mountains to Mount Everest. Then he climbs higher on foot for another 100 kilometres. Although this is very tiring, Alan says it is the best way to enjoy the fantastic scenery. Although he soon becomes exhausted and is unable to complete the whole distance, this programme still makes wonderful viewing.

Week 3: Fareed Lafta, from Iraq, travels by hot-air balloon over the world's largest desert, the Sahara. Lafta's goal is to fly right across the desert from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea. The journey ends unhappily with a helicopter rescue in Niger, but there are fantastic views of the Sahara from the balloon before the adventure comes to its unexpected end.



تمرين B ص 87 من كتاب النشاط/ جد هذه الكلمات في النص بماذا يمكن ان تبدلهم/ **مرادفات مهمة جدا**

B Find these words in the text. What can you replace them with?

1 exhausted tired
2 unexpected surprising
3 views sights
4 rescue recovery

How? Where? When? / كيف؟ اين؟ متى

How? Where? When?

Adverbs and adverbials

These give information about a verb. They tell us how, where and when something happens.
For example: *We got here very quickly.* (how)

Adverbs are single words (*quickly*).
Adverbials are phrases: *We left on Tuesday.* (when)

Find 8 adverbs or adverbials in the text on page 68.

Word order

Time/ Frequency: Put indefinite time and frequency adverbs before the verb:
I sometimes go swimming.
Put definite time adverbs at the beginning or end of a sentence or clause.
After school, I'm going to have a swim.
I'm going to have a swim after school.

Manner: Put adverbs of manner after the verb or the object:
They walked slowly.
They crossed the desert on foot.

Place: Put adverbs of place after the verb or object.
I gave my homework to my teacher.

If you have three adverbials, the usual order is Manner, Place, Time:
My friend sang very well (M) *at the concert* (P) *last night* (T).

ملاحظات قواعدية الظروف

هي عبرة عن كلمات او عبارات تستخدم لوصف مكان وزمان وحالة وقوع الفعل، وتنقسم الى ثلاث اقسام كالتالي:

- ظروف الحال – manner
- ظروف المكان – place
- ظروف الزمان – time

اولا: ظروف الحال - manner/

1-وهي ظروف يكون السؤال عنها بـ (how)
ويكون موقعها بعد الفعل ا لرئيسي او بعد المفعول به.

Ex. He sings **loudly**.

Ex. They go to school **on foot**.

2- وهي اما تتكون من كلمة واحدة مثل (loudly/ happily/ sadly/ well…)
او تتكون من كلمتين (عبارة) مثل (in a hurry/ by car/ on foot….)

ثانيا: ظروف المكان – place

1- وهي ظروف يكون السؤال عنها بـ(where) ويكون ايضا موقعها اما بعد الفعل الرئيسي او بعد المفعول به:

Ex. My mother is **out**.

Ex. I play tennis **in the garden**.

2- وهي اما تتكون من كلمة واحدة مثل (here/ there/ out/ inside…)
او تتكون من اكثر من كلمة مثل(in the garden/ in the house/ on the table…)

ثالثا: ظروف الزمان – time

وتنقسم الى قسمين: 1- الظروف التي تعطي وقت محدد مثل (yesterday/ tomorrow/ now…) ويكون موقعها اما في بداية الجملة او في نهايتها

Ex. I'm playing football **now**.

Ex. **Yesterday**, I went to the park.

2- الظروف التي لا تعطي وقت محدد (ظروف التكرار) مثل (usually/ often…)

ويكون موقعها اما بعد الفاعل وبعد الفعل المساعد

Ex. He is **always** happy.

Ex. She **often** plays tennis.

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يأتي هذا الموضوع في الامتحان على شكل ترتيب الظروف (re-order/ arrange) ولترتيب الظروف نتبع الصيغة التالية:

زمان + مكان + حال

Ex. My father drove the car **fast** **to the house** **yesterday**.
حال مكان زمان

امثلة وزارية

Ex. Sami played __________
(well in the race last week/ last week well in the race/ in the race well last week)
Ex. It rained _________ (re-order: last night heavily in Bagdad)

تمرين B ص89 من كتاب النشاط/ ضع الكلمات والعبارات بالترتيب لعمل جمل/ **مهم جدا**

B **Put these words and phrases in order to make sentences.**

1 The children happily played in the garden all day

The children played happily in the garden all day

2 in our house read usually after dinner We quietly

We usually read quietly in our house after dinner.

3 I to the Emirates travelled in the holidays by bus

I travelled by bus to the Emirates in the holydays

4 last night played music My brother very loudly shouted and my father angrily at him

My brother played music very loudly and my father shouted at him angrily last night.

5 Hisham patiently had to wait for a long time at the hospital

Hisham had to wait patiently at the hospital for a long time

6 People usually in London to work travel by underground who live

People who live in London usually travel to work by underground

7 carefully homework his after supper does Manaf

Manaf does his homework carefully after supper

8 starts usually 8 o'clock finishes and Jood school at at 3 o'clock

Jood school usually starts at 8 o'clock and finishes at 3 o'clock

I'm sorry.../ اسف

apologize/ الاعتذار

ملاحظات قواعدية

اولا: الاعتذار

1- اذا وجدنا كلمة (late) في السؤال نضع **I'm sorry to be late**

Ex. Apologize to your friend for being late. - I'm sorry to be late.

2- اذا وجدنا احد الكلمات (headache/ sore/ knocked/ spill/ hit/pain/ sick/ ill/)
او جملة (did you bring the book I asked for) نضع **I'm sorry**

Ex. Your friend said " I have a headache" '(apologize) - I'm sorry.
Ex. Did you bring the book I asked for? (apologize) - I'm sorry.

3- اذا كانت المعلومات تدل على عدم فهم او سماع شيء (didn't understand/ didn't get/ didn't hear/
repeat) نستخدم العبارة **pardon**.

Ex. Your teacher said something you didn't hear and you want him to repeat.
- pardon.

ثانيا: قبول الاعتذار

يمكن ان نستدل على قبول الاعتذار في الجملة من خلال احد الكلمات (accept/ respond) ولقبول الاعتذار نستخدم احد العبارات التالية (don't mention it/ never mind/)

Ex. I'm sorry I just knocked your bag on the floor. (respond).
- never mind.

امثلة وزارية

1- Apologize to your headmaster / headmistress for being late for the first lesson.
2- I'm sorry. I just dropped the orange juice on the table. (respond to the apology)

تمرين A ص90 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرا المحادثة باستخدام لغة الاعتذار/ اختر الكلمات المناسبة / مهم جدا

A Read the dialogues using apologetic language. Choose the correct words.

1 Hey! You just knocked my bag on the floor. I'm sorry. / That's OK.
2 I'm so sorry for forgetting your birthday. Pardon? / Don't mention it.
3 My stomach feels really sore. That's OK. / I'm sorry.
4 Would you like some tea? Pardon? / Don't mention it.
I said, would you like some tea?
5 Did you bring the book I asked for? Oh, I'm sorry. / That's OK. I forgot.
6 Pardon? I afraid I didn't hear you the first time. That's OK. / Don't mention it.
I'll say it again.

تمرين B ص90 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجمل باستخدام كلمات من الصندوق / مهم جدا

B Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

sorry OK mention Pardon? sorry

1 Teacher: Do the activities on page 17 for homework, please.
Student: Pardon?
Teacher: Page 17 for homework, please.
2 I'm so sorry to hear that your grandmother is ill.
3 The cake is a little dry. I'm sorry.
Don't mention
4 Ouch! You're standing on my toe!
Oh, I'm so sorry!
5 Sorry for being late.
That's OK. I was a bit late too.

ملاحظات قواعدية **present perfect /المضارع التام**

يستخدم المضارع التام للتحدث عن
1- احداث حصلت في الماضي (القريب) وما زالت اثارها حتى الان

Ex. It has just rained.

2- كذلك يستخدم للتحدث عن احداث حصلت في الماضي بدون تحديد الزمن الفعلي لحدوث الفعل

Ex. I have been to France two times.

3- في حالة المثبت تتكون جملة المضارع التام من فاعل وفعل مساعد (have/ has) وتصريف ثالث للفعل كما في القاعدة التالية

(he/ she/ it) + has + **تصريف الثالث للفعل**
(I/ they/ we/ you) + have + **تصريف الثالث للفعل**

Ex. She has **been** in Egypt since she was born.
Ex. They have **enjoyed** their holiday in London.

4- في حالة النفي نضع (not) للفعل المساعد (have/ has)

Ex. She has not **been** in Egypt since she was born.
Ex. They have not **enjoyed** their holiday in London.

5- اما في حالة الاستفهام فنقدم الفعل المساعد على الفاعل :

Ex. has She **been** in Egypt since she was born.
Ex. have They **enjoyed** their holiday in London.

الظروف الدالة على هذا الزمن هي (never/ ever/ since/ for)

Since

هو ظرف زمان يحتاج بعده الى نقطة زمنية محددة كأن تكون اسم يوم او شهر او رقم سنة او تأريخ محدد او رقم ساعة او فترة زمنية محددة

Ex: He has lived in this city **since** he was a child.
Ex: I have worked in this factory **since** 2003

For

هو ظرف زمان يحتاج بعده الى مدة زمنية محددة

Ex: He has lived in this city **for** ten years.

امثلة وزارية

1- I have lived in this village ------------ I was three years old. [since/ for]

2- I have lived in this house (since/ for/ ago) ten years

تمرين D ص91 من كتاب النشاط / استخدم الافعال بين الاقواس لإكمال الجمل بالزمن الصحيح ماضي بسيط او مضارع تام/ **مهم جدا**

D Use the verbs in brackets to complete these sentences with the correct tense: past simple or present perfect.

1 My brother _Has been_ in Egypt for two years. (be)
2 When _did_ you _go_ to Kenya? (go)
3 _has_ your pen-friend ever _visited_ you? (visit)
4 Where _did_ you _leave_ your car last night? (leave)
5 I _have_ never _seen_ a crocodile. (see)

قطعة كتاب وزارية

مهمة جدا

Lesson 6/ two African countries/ بلدان افريقيان

LIBYA

Area	1,759,541 sq. km.
Population	6,244,174
Currency	Libyan dinar
Language	Arabic



Libya is a large country in North Africa with a long coastline on the Mediterranean Sea. Most of the population live in and around the capital, Tripoli, and the second city, Benghazi. The rest of the country is mostly desert and mountain. It can be quite cold in the mountain areas in winter, but, in general, the climate is hot and dry. In the spring and autumn the *ghibli*, a hot, dry wind that carries sand, blows. Then the temperature can rise very fast. The highest temperature in the world, 58 degrees centigrade, was recorded in Libya in 1972.

In the narrow, fertile northern area, agriculture is important and a lot of food is produced. Many people farm sheep, goats and cattle. However, Libya's main product is oil. It also has natural gas. The country has some magnificent ancient places to visit such as Leptis Magna, an important city 2,600 years ago.

ليبيا .

المساحة 1,759,541 كيلو متر
التعداد السكاني: 6,244174
العملة: الدينار الليبي.
اللغة : العربية.

ليبيا بلد كبير في شمال افريقيا مع ساحل طويل في البحر المتوسط. معظم السكان الذين يعيشون في وحول العاصمة طرابلس والمدينة الثانية بنغازي باقي البلد معظمه صحاري وجبال. يمكن ان تكون باردة في المناطق الجبلية في الشتاء لكن بشكل عام المناخ يكون حار وجاف. في الربيع والخريف الجزء القبلي حار، ورياح جافة تحمل الرمال. ثم درجة الحرارة يمكن ان ترتفع بشكل سريع. اعلى درجة حرارة سجلت في العالم 58 درجة في ليبيا عام 1972.

في المساحة الخصبة الضيقة، الزراعة مهمة جدا والكثير من الطعام ينتج، الكثير من المزارعين لديهم حقول اغنام ماعز ماشية. على اية حال المنتوج الاساسي لليبيا هو النفط، كذلك تحتوي على غاز طبيعي، كما تملك مناطق اثرية رائعة مثل ليبتيس ماغنا مدينة مهمة منذ 2600 سنة.

SUDAN

Area	612,184 sq. km.
Population	12,681,647
Currency	Sudanese pound
Language	Arabic



Sudan is the third largest country in Africa. Most of the north is desert, but there are flat grasslands in the centre and forests and high mountains in the south and west. Two rivers, the Blue Nile and White Nile, join at Khartoum, the capital. These are the country's main source of water. The main crops and exports are cotton and sugar. Sudan has one of the world's largest sugar refineries. Sudan is the world's main producer of gum arabic. Animal farming is also important.

السودان .

المساحة: 612,184 كيلومتر
التعداد السكاني: 12,681,647
العملة: الباوند السوداني
اللغة: العربية

السودان هو ثالث اكبر بلد افريقي. معظم الشمال صحراء لكن هناك بعض المناطق العشبية في المركز وغابات وجبال عالية في الجنوب والغرب. نهرا النيل الابيض و النيل الازرق يلتقيان في الخرطوم، العاصمة، وهما المصدر الرئيسي للمياه في البلد. المحاصيل الرئيسية والصادرات هما القطن والسكر، تملك السودان واحد من اكبر مصافي السكر، السودان المنتج الرئيسي للصمغ العربي. تربية الحيوانات كذلك مهمة.

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Mark the sentences True (T) of False (F)

اجب بصح او خطا عن قطعة بلدان افريقيان/ وزاري مهم جدا.

1- Libya is mostly desert. (T) اغلب ليبيا صحراء

2- It is always very hot there in Libya. (F) دائما الطقس حار جدا في ليبيا

3- There is no agriculture in Libya. (F) لا توجد زراعة في ليبيا

4- Libya produces oil. (T) ليبيا تنتج النفط

5- Leptis Manga is a modern city. (F) ليبتيس ماغنا هي مدينة حديثة

6- Sudan has a coastline on the Mediterranean Sea.(F) السودان تملك ساحل على البحر المتوسط

7- The capital of Sudan is Khartoum. (T) عاصمة السودان هي الخرطوم

8- Sudan gets most of its water from Blue Nile.(F) السودان تحصل على معظم مياهها من النيل الازرق

9- Sudan produces cotton, sugar and gum Arabic. (T).السودان تنتج القطن والسكر والصمغ العربي

10- Animal farming is not important in Sudan. (F) تربية الحيوانات ليست مهمة في السودان

تمرين A ص92 من كتاب النشاط/ جد الاجوبة لهذه الاسئلة عن ليبيا والسودان بسرعة/ مهم جدا

A Find the answers to these questions about Libya and Sudan quickly in the lists on page 71 of your Student's Book. Write short answers.

1 Which country is bigger? Libya

2 Which one has fewest people? Libya

3 What do they have in common? Most of their area is desert

تمرين D ص93 من كتاب النشاط/ جد الكلمات في النص ووصلهن بتعاريفها/ **املاء مهم جدا**

D Find words in the texts to match these definitions.

1 opposite of *wide* narrow

2 cows cattle

3 very old ancient

4 without mountains flat

5 things that farmers grow crops

6 things that a country produces and sells to other countries exports

7 a factory for changing sugar or oil from their natural state refinery

8 a kind of glue gum

The Asian games/ الالعاب الاسيوية

Listen and read the text and check your ideas or find the answers.

The Asian Games

The Asian Games are held every four years. Young people from all over Asia compete in more than 30 kinds of sport. It is an exciting festival. Strength and skill are tested and friendships are built between people from different countries. The Games are also an opportunity for cultural exchange because the programme includes musical performances and exhibitions of architecture and the arts.

History of the Games

The Asian Games were started after the end of the Second World War. The idea was to build international friendship through sport. This idea came from India, so the first Games were held in the Indian capital, New Delhi, in 1951. In that year, 489 athletes from 11 countries took part in the Games. Since then, the number has grown, and now more than 40 countries compete in the Games.

The OCA

The Asian Games are organized by the OCA. These letters stand for the Olympic Council of Asia. Forty-five countries and regions are members of the OCA, and most of them have won medals at the Games.

Where they've been held

Most recently the Asian Games have been held in Doha, Qatar (2006), Guangzhou, China (2010), and Incheon, South Korea (2014).

Iraq's record in the Games

An Iraqi team has attended the Asian Games seven times since 1974. Up to 2014, Iraq has won six gold medals, 15 silver medals and 23 bronze medals, which is unusually good for a country in a difficult situation. An extraordinary Iraqi competitor was Ali Adnan Amir, who at just 10 years old competed in a men's 200m individual medley heat at the Asian Games in Doha, Qatar on 6 December 2006.

الالعاب الاسيوية

تقام الألعاب الآسيوية كل اربع سنوات . الشباب من جميع انحاء آسيا يتنافسون في أكثر من 30 نوع من الرياضات . انه مهرجان مثير . القوة والمهارة تختبران وتبنى صداقات بين الناس من مختلف الدول . الألعاب هي ايضا فرصة للتبادل الثقافي لأن البرنامج يتضمن فعاليات موسيقية ومعارض لفن العمارة والفنون.

History of the Games تاريخ الالعاب

بدأت الألعاب الآسيوية بعد نهاية الحرب العالمية الثانية . كانت الفكرة بناء صداقات عالمية خلال الرياضة . هذه الفكرة جاءت من الهند ، لهذا فأن اول الألعاب اقيمت في عاصمة الهند ، نيو دلهي عام 1951. في ذلك العام 489 رياضي من أحد عشر دولة شارك في الألعاب . منذ ذلك الحين ، فأن العدد بدأ ينمو ، والآن أكثر من 40 دولة تتنافس في الألعاب

The OCA

المجلس الأولمبي الآسيوي : تنظم الألعاب الأسيوية من قبل المجلس الأولمبي الاسيوي (OCA) 45 دول و اقليم هم أعضاء في المجلس ، وان اغلبهم فازوا بميداليات في الألعاب

Where They've Been Held اين اقيمت الألعاب

أخر الألعاب الآسيوية التي اقيمت في الدوحة ، قطر (2006) ، كوان زهو، الصين (2010) ، و انكون ، كوريا الجنوبية (2014) .

Iraq's Record in the Games سجل العراق في الألعاب

الفرق العراقية حضرت الألعاب الآسيوية سبع مرات منذ 1974 . حتى عام 2014، فاز العراق بست ميداليات ذهبية ، 15 فضية و 23 برونزية ، والذي يعتبر شيء جيد وغير عادي بالنسبة لبلد في وضع صعب . المتنافس العراقي الرائع كان علي عدنان أمير ، وهو بعمر 10 سنوات تنافس في رياضة الركض الفردي لمسافة 200م للرجال في الألعاب الآسيوية في الدوحة، قطر يوم 6 كانون أول 2006 .

Answer the following questions **وزاري مهم جدا** / اجب على الاسئلة التالية

1- What was the idea behind the Asian Games? ما الفكرة خلف الألعاب الاسيوية؟

- Friendships are built between people from different countries بناء صداقة بين شعوب مختلف البلدان

2- How often do the games take place? كم مرة تقام الألعاب؟

- Every four years. كل أربعة سنوات

3- When did they begin? متى بدأت؟ – In 1951 .

4- Whose idea was it to hold the games? لمن كانت الفكرة لعقد الألعاب؟

- The idea came from India . الفكرة جاءت من الهند

5- Where were the first Games held? اين عقدت اول الألعاب؟ - New Delhi. في نيودلهي

6- Where and when were the last games held? اين ومتى عقدت آخر الألعاب؟

- Incheon , South Korea , 2014. في مدينة إنتشون في كوريا الجنوبية 2014 .

7- Has Iraq won any medals in the games? هل حصل العراق على ميدالية في الألعاب؟

- Yes, it has.

How many mobile phones are produced every day?

كم موبايل ينتج كل يوم

1. Just ten years later, this has doubled, and four million barrels of crude oil per day are produced.
2. Earlier in 2014, 68 million mobile phones were manufactured in India's mobile phone plants.
3. Today, a record 338,000 cars are produced by the Kia Motors' European factory.
4. Over 100 million mobile phones are now manufactured each year in Indian factories, and this number is set to rise.
5. In 2008, 150,000 cars were produced in the Slovakian Kia Motors' factory.
6. Around two million barrels of oil per day were produced by Iraq back in 2006.

ملاحظة/ هذا الدرس يعتبر مراجعة لموضوع المبني للمجهول بصيغة المضارع والماضي والذي تم شرحه مسبقا بشكل مفصل في الصفحة 53 من هذه الملزمة

تمرين A ص94 من كتاب النشاط/ استخدم المحفزات لكتابة جملتين، الاولى يجب ان تكون بصيغة المبني للمجهول في الماضي والثانية يجب ان تكون مبني للمجهول بالمضارع/ مهم جدا

A **Use the prompts to write two sentences. The first should be in the past passive and the second should be in the present passive.**

1 new technology / used for extracting oil

New technology was used for extracting oil.

New technology is used for extracting oil.

2 eco-friendly cars / invented / to reduce the need for oil

Eco-friendly cars were\are invented to reduce the need for oil .

3 too many / mobile phones / thrown away

Too many mobile phones were\are thrown away .

4 oil and gas production / in Europe / increased to meet demand in cold weather

Oil and gas production was\is increased to meet demand in cold weather .

5 new machinery / delivered / to the factory every month

New machinery was\is delivered to the factory every month.

6 new phones with bigger screens / tested / in our laboratory

New phones with bigger screens were\are tested in our laboratory.

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Round up/ مراجعة

In this unit you have practised the following things:

1 Adverbs of time
Adverbs of time tell us when something happens.
Examples of definite time adverbs: yesterday, every day, in the morning
Examples of indefinite time adverbs: often, usually

2 Adverbs of manner
Adverbs of manner tell us how something happens.
They can be single words: slowly, well
They can be phrases: by car, on foot, in a friendly way
Single adverbs of manner often end in *ly*.

3 Adverbs of place
Adverbs of place tell us where something happens.
They can be single words: here, there
They can be phrases with a preposition: in the house, on the table

4 Word order for adverbials
Indefinite **time** adverbs go before the verb: I sometimes go swimming.
Definite time adverbs can go at the beginning or end of a sentence or clause.
After school, I'm going to have a swim.
I'm going to have a swim after school.
Adverbs of **manner** go after the verb or the object:
They walked slowly.
They crossed the desert on foot.
If you have two adverbs of manner, you can choose the order in which to put them:
They crossed the desert slowly on foot.
They crossed the desert on foot slowly.
Adverbs of **place** go after the verb or object:
I gave my homework to my teacher.
With three adverbs, the usual order is Manner, Place, Time:
My friend sang very well (M) at the concert (P) last night (T).

5 Present and past passive
Cotton and sugar are grown in Sudan. (by farmers)
The highest temperature ever was recorded in Libya in 1972. (by? We don't know.)
Leptis Magna was built around 2,6000 years ago. (by? We don't know.)

6 Past simple and present perfect tenses
The past simple tense is used for ...
- events that happened at definite times in the past:
  I saw him an hour ago.
  I read that book last year.
- events that happened over time in the past:
  I lived in that house when I was little.
  I ate lots of sweets when I was on holiday.

The present perfect tense is used for ...
- events that began in the past, but not at a definite time:
  I have been to England.
  I have seen that TV show.
- events that happened in the past and are still continuing:
  I have been in this school for three years.
  I have lived in this house since I was three.

في هذا اليونت تدربت عزيزي الطالب على:

1- ظروف الزمان:

التي تعطي وقت محدد (in the morning...)

التي لا تعطي وقت محدد (often/ usually...)

2- ظروف الحال/

التي تتكون من كلمة واحدة (slowly/ well...)

التي تتكون من اكثر من كلمة (by car/ on foot...)

3- ظروف المكان:

التي تتكون من كلمة واحدة (here/ there...)

التي تتكون منامنر من كلمة (on the table...)

4- ترتيب الظروف:

التي تعطي وقت محدد تأتي قبل الفعل

التي لا تعطي وقت محدد تاتي في بداية او نهاية الجملة

ظروف الحال تاتب بعد الفعل او امفعول به

وكذلك ظروف المكا

5- المبني للمجهول بصيغة الماضي والمضارع:

Ex. Cotton and sugar are grown in Sudan.

6- الماضي البسيط والمضارع التام

Ex. I saw him an hour ago

Ex. I have been to England.

تمرين A ص96 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجدول/ املاء مهم جدا

A Complete the table.

Country	Nationality	Country	Nationality
England	English	Japan	Japanese
France	French	Spain	Spanish
Canada	Canadian	Qatar	Qatari
Russia	Russian	Lebanon	Lebanese

تمرين B ص96 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب المعاكسات/ املاء مهم جدا

B Write the opposites.

1 happily sadly
2 slowly fast
3 badly well
4 comfortably Uncomfortably
5 in a friendly way In unfriendly way

تمرين C ص96 من كتاب النشاط/ حول الصفات التالية الى ظروف ثم استخدمها لاكمال الجمل/ مهم جدا

C Change the adjectives in the box to adverbs. Then use them to complete the sentences.

quiet dangerous clear careful

1 TV presenters have to speak clearly.
2 When I speak quietly, my teachers says, 'Speak up!'
3 You should always drive carefully.
4 If you drive dangerously, you might have an accident.

Life is like a cup of coffee/ الحياة مثل كوب قهوة

Life is like a cup of coffee



A group of alumni from different Iraqi provinces, highly established in their careers, agreed to visit their old university professor. He is an Indian who lives in Hyderabad. They heard that he was very sick. The alumni, two from Al Muthanna, two from Diyala, one from Tikrit and one from Dhi Qar, decided to take the plane from Baghdad to Hyderabad. When the plane landed in Hyderabad, they took a train to the city centre and from there they went to the house of their professor by rickshaw. They reached his place easily. He was very excited to see them.
Conversation started and soon turned into complaints about stress in work and life. Offering his guests coffee, the professor went to the kitchen and returned with a large pot of coffee and an assortment of cups – porcelain, plastic, glass, crystal, some plain looking, some expensive, some exquisite. He told the guests to help themselves to the coffee.
When everyone had a cup of coffee in hand, the professor said, 'If you noticed, all the nice looking expensive cups have been taken up, leaving behind the plain and cheap ones. While it is normal for you to want only the best for yourselves, that is the source of your problems and stress.
'Be assured that the cup itself adds no quality to the coffee. In most cases it is just more expensive and in some cases even hides what we drink. What all of you really wanted was coffee, not the cup, but you consciously went for the best cups ... And then you began eyeing each other's cups.
'Now consider this: life is the coffee. The jobs, money and position in society are the cups. They are just tools to hold and contain life, and the type of cup we have does not define, nor change the quality of life we live.
'Sometimes, by concentrating only on the cup, we fail to enjoy the coffee. Savour the coffee, not the cups! The happiest people don't have the best of everything. They just make the best of everything.'
The alumni fully understood the lesson, and made their former professor feel happy. They went back to Iraq after a week as wiser men.
Live simply. Love generously. Care deeply. Speak kindly.



مجموعة من الخريجين من مختلف محافظات العراق، قرروا بسعادة في حياتهم المهنية ، الاتفاق على زيارة استاذهم الكبير في الجامعة . انه هندي الجنسية ويعيش في حيدر آباد . لقد سمعوا انه كان مريضا جدأ . الخريجين هم ، اثنان من محافظة المثنى ، اثنان من ديالى ، واحد من تكريت و واحد من ذي قار ، قرروا أن يسافروا بالطائرة من بغداد الى حيدر آباد . عندما هبطت الطائرة في حيدر آباد ، صعدوا قطاراً الى مركز المدينة ومن هناك ذهبوا إلى بيت استاذهم بواسطة عربة الركشو . وصلوا إلى مكانة بسهولة . كان الأستاذ مسرور لرؤيتهم . بدأ حديث ثم حالا تحول الى شكوى من ضغط العمل والحياة . عرض على ضيوفه القهوة ، ذهب الأستاذ الى المطبخ ثم عاد مع وعاء كبير من القهوة وتشكيلة من الفناجين - الخزف، البلاستك ، الزجاج ، الكريستال ، وبعضها تبدو عادية وبعض اخرى غالية ، وبعضها فاخر الاتقان . أخبر الأستاذ الضيوف مساعدة انفسهم ليتناولوا القهوة . عندما تناول الجميع القهوة ، قال الأستاذ ، "اذا لاحظتم ، ان جميع الفناجين اللطيفة والغالية قد تناولتم فيها القهوة ، وتركتم الفناجين العادية والرخيصة . بينما من الطبيعي لكم انكم تريدون الأفضل ، هذا هو مصدر مشاكلكم وتوتركم ، "كونوا متأكدين أن الفنجان نفسه لا يضيف النوعية الى القهوة ." في معظم الحالات تكون فقط اكثر غلاء وفي بعض الحالات تخفي ماذا نشرب . ما يريد جميعكم فعلا هو القهوة ، ليس الفنجان ، ولكنك بوعي ذهبت الى الفنجان الأفضل ... ثم بدأتم تتطلعون الى فناجين بعضكم البعض . الآن تأمل هذا : الحياة هي القهوة . الوظائف ، المال والمركز الاجتماعي هي الفناجين . انها مجرد ادوات الحمل و احتواء الحياة ، وان نوع الفنجان الذي لدينا غير معروف ، ولا يغير من نوعية الحياة التي نعيشها . "احيانا ، بواسطة التركيز فقط على الفنجان ، تفشل في الاستمتاع بالقهوة . تذوق القهوة ، وليس الفنجان! الناس الأكثر سعادة ليس لديهم الأفضل في كل شيء . انهم فقط يصنعون الأفضل لكل شيء ." الخريجون فهموا تماماً الدرس ، وجعلوا استاذهم السابق يشعر بسعادة . لقد عادوا الى العراق بعد اسبوع كرجال أكثر حكمة . عش ببساطة . حب بسخاء . اهتم بعمق . تحدث بلطف .

Write answers to these questions

اجب على الاسئلة التالية/ وزاري مهم جدا.

1- Who agreed to visit the old university professor? من اتفق على زيارة البروفيسور الجامعي الكبير
- A group of alumni from different Iraqi Provinces. مجموعة من الخريجين من مختلف محافظات العراق

2- Who is the professor? من هو البروفيسور
- An Indian old university professor . بروفيسور جامعي هندي كبير

3- Where are the alumni from ? من اين هم الخريجين
- Two from Al Muthanna, two from Diyala, one from Tikrit and one from Dhi Qar

اثنان من المثنى واثنان من ديالى واحد من تكريت وواحد من ذي قار

4- How did the Alumni reach the professor's house? كيف وصل الخريجين الى بيت البروفيسور
- by rickshaw. بواسطة الريكشو

5- When the professor went to the kitchen, what did he return with?
عندما ذهب البروفسور للمطبخ ماذا احضر معه؟
- a large pot of coffee and assortment of cups . طبق كبير من القهوة مع انواع من الاكواب

6- Why did the professor bring different cups for the coffee?
لماذا احضر البروفيسور انواع مختلفة من اكواب القهوة
-To show that they always choose the best for themselves. ليوضح انهم دائما يختارون الافضل لأنفسهم

7- What is the moral lesson of the story? ما هو الدرس الاخلاقي للقصة
- The happiest people don't have the best of everything. They just make the best of everything. اسعد الناس ليس من يملك الافضل من كل شيء بل من يجعل كل شيء الافضل

9- How did the alumni go back to Iraq? كيف عاد الخريجون الى العراق
- as wiser men كرجال حكماء

تمرين B ص97 من كتاب النشاط/استخدم الكلمات في الصندوق لإكمال الجمل / مهم جدا

B Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

alumni	complaints	assortment	exquisite	concentrating	savour

1 The material used to make that jacket is _exquisite
2 Try and _savour__ the taste of the meal.
3 Leena is ____________ very hard on her maths homework concentrating
4 There were lots of complaints about the lack of food at the party.
5 The alumni_____ met every year at the college.
6 Could you please provide an assortment of sandwiches?

Vocabulary

alumni خريجين
Complaints شكاوى
Assortment تشكيلة
exquisite فاخر
concentrating يركز
savour يستطعم

قطعة كتاب وزارية

مهمة جدا

Voyage of survival

Professor Heyerdahl of Norway was a world famous, archaeologist and adventurer. He liked to travel the world, believing that ancient civilizations were probably able to trade, travel and make long migrations by sea using simple ships built by their own hands. He also believed that there had been communication between the three original civilizations in Mesopotamia, Egypt and the Indus Valley (India and Pakistan). To prove this, Heyerdahl decided to build a ship from just reeds and sail it through the Arab Gulf to the Indian Ocean.

During the summer of 1977, Heyerdahl came to Iraq to build a large boat completely of reeds and sail from there towards the Indian Ocean. He built the boat in Qurna, where the Tigris and Euphrates meet. Although Hyerdahl was 63 years old at that time, he engineered the boat himself. Iraqi and foreign workers completed building the boat in two months. It was named *The Tigris*.

On 23 November, 1977, *The Tigris* started its journey into the Shatt-el-Arab carrying eleven people from Iraq, Denmark, America, Mexico, Japan, Italy, the Soviet Union and Norway. The boat reached al Fao and then entered the Arab Gulf. It carried the flag of the United Nations. On 15 December, 1977, the boat arrived in Bahrain. Then, it sailed into the Arabian Sea, which is part of the Indian Ocean. It went around the Arabian Peninsula and the wind drifted the ship towards the island of Socotra south of Yemen, but they were not allowed to stop there because of the wars in the area. Docking in Djibouti on 3 April 1978, Heyerdahl decided to burn the reed ship in protest against the wars in the Middle East.

Heyerdahl sent an open letter to the UN Secretary General on 3 April, 1978. It reads:

'Our voyage has been into the past to study the qualities of a prehistoric type of vessel (boat) built upon ancient Sumerian principles. But it has also been a voyage into the future to prove that no space is too restricted for peaceful survival for everyone. When we used the reed ship we knew we would either sink or survive together. We need intelligent collaboration to save ourselves and our common civilization instead of making it a sinking ship.'

رحلة النجاة

البروفيسور هايردال من النرويج كن واحد من اشهر علماء الاثار والمغامرة في العالم، احب ان يسافر عبر العالم، معتقدا ان الحضارات القديمة كانت على مقدرة للمقايضة والسفر وعمل هجرات طويلة بالبحر باستخدام سفن بسيطة بنيت بايديهم. كان ايضا يعتقد ان هناك تواصل بين الحضارات الثلاث الاصلية بين بلاد النهرين ومصر وادي الاندس (الهند وباكستان)، ولكي يثبت هذا قرر هايردال ان يبني سفينة من القصب ويبحر بها في الخليج العربي الى المحيط الهندي.

خلال صيف 1977، هايردال جاء الى العراق لبناء قارب كبير كله من القصب ويبحر من هناك الى المحيط الهندي، بنى القارب في القرنة عند التقاء دجلة والفرات. على الرغم من ان هايردال كان عمره 63 في ذلك الوقت، قام بتصميم القارب بنق=فسه. عمال عراقيين واجانب اكملوا القارب في غضون شهرين وسموه "الفرات"

في 23 نوفمبر عام 1977 "الفرات" بدأ رحلته في شط العرب حاملا معه احدى عشر شخصا من العراق والدنمارك وامريكا والمكسيك اليابان ايطاليا والاتحاد السوفيتي والنرويج. وصل القارب الى الفاو ثم دخل الخليج العربي حاملا علم الامم المتحدة. في 15 ديسمبر عام 1977 وصل القارب الى البحرين ثم ابحر الى بحر العرب. والذي هو جزء من المحيط الهندي، ذهب حول شبه الجزيرة العربية ثم هبت رياح حرفت مسار السفينة باتجاه جزيرة السقطري جنوب اليمن لكن لم يسمح لهم بالوقوف هناك بسبب الحروب في المنطقة. فأسروا السفينة في جيبوتي في 3 ابريل 1987، قرر هايردال حرق السفينة القصبية كوقفه احتجاجية ضد الحروب في الشرق الاوسط .

هايردال ارسل رسالة مفتوحة لسكيرتارية الامم المتحدة في 3 ابريل 1978 وتقول:

" رحلتنا انطلقت نحو الماضي لدراسة نوعية السفن ما قبل التاريخ التي بنيت على اسس الحضارة السومرية. لكنها ايضا اصبحت رحلة للمستقبل لتثبت انه لا فضاء مقيد للسلام للكل، عندما استخدمنا السفينة القصبية علمنا اننا اما نغرق سويا او ننجو سويا. نحن نحتاج الى تعاون ذكي لكي ننجو بانفسنا وبحضارتنا بدلا من ان نجعلها سفينة غارقة.

Vocabulary

Archeologist	علماء اثار
migration	الهجرة
civilization	الحضارة
gulf	الخليج
peninsula	شبه الجزيرة
drifted	انحرفت
protest	وقفة احتجاجية
docking	ترسو
prehistoric	ما قبل التاريخ
restricted	مقيد
collaboration	تعاون

تمرين C ص100 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ النص ثم اجاب على الاسئلة التالية/ وزاري مهم جدا/ عن قطعة "رحلة الناجين

C **Read the text again and answer the questions. Write sentences.**

1 Where is Professor Heyerdahl from?

- He is from Norway .

2 What does he think about ancient civilizations?

-He think that ancient civilizations were able to trade, travel and makelong migrations by sea using simple ships .

3 What does he decide to do? Why?

He decided to build a reed ship and sail it through the Arab Gulf to the Indian Ocean .

4 Which flag did the boat carry?

- It carried the flag of the United Nations .

5 How long did it take to build *The Tigris*?

- It took two months to build The Tigris .

6 Who helped Heyerdahl to build *The Tigris*?

- Iraqi and foreign workers helped to build the boat .

7 Was he allowed to dock in Yemen? Why/Why not?

- He was not allowed to dock in Yemen because of wars in the area .

8 How many explorers travelled with Heyerdahl?

- Eleven explorers travelled with Heyerdahl .

9 Do you think the voyage was successful?

Yes it was

10 Summarize what Heyerdahl is trying to say in his letter to the UN Secretary General.

-The success of the voyage relied on collaboration between peoples .
If we want to success as peoples we need to collaborate rather than fight each other .

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

تمرين D ص 101 من كتاب النشاط/ اعد ترتيب هذه العبارات لعمل جمل مفيدة/ **مهم جدا**

D Put these phrases in order to make sentences.

1 in the park I'm in the evening to walk going

I'm going to walk in the park in the evening.

2 his homework sometimes in the morning My brother does

My brother sometimes does his homework in the

3 usually get ready I for school quickly in the morning

I usually get ready for school quickly in the morning

4 slowly this morning My father to school drove

My father drove slowly to school this morning .

انشاء الوحدة السابعة

Write about country اكتب عن بلد

Japan

It is not very big country, but it has a large population . Industry is very important . Japan makes cars, computers and all kinds of things for the home . The farmers grow rice and vegetables . It is very interesting for visitors . They can see old temples and beautiful gardens . They can also go shopping in big modern stores.

اليابان

اليابان ليس بلد كبير لكن التعداد السكاني فيه كبير. الصناعة مهمة جدا، اليابان تصنع السيارات والحواسيب وجميع اشياء المنزل، المزارعين يزرعون الرز والخضروات، انه بلد ممتع جدا للزائرين. يمكنهم زيارة كل المعابد والحدائق الجميلة. يمكنهم ايضا الذهاب للتسوق في الاسواق العصرية الكبيرة.

Q1/ Reading Comprehension: (20M)

A) Read this text carefully.

A mountain is an area of land over 300 meters high. Mountains are millions of years old. Different animals and plants live in different parts of a mountain. It is very cold and windy at the top of mountains and there is a lot of ice and snow. Also there is not much oxygen so no plants can grow there. In the middle part of a mountain, a lot of evergreen trees grow. They are called evergreen because they keep their leaves all year round. More types of wild animals can live here such as deers, wolves, bears and birds. At the bottom of mountains, it is not so cold therefore many animals and plants live there including trees which lose their leaves in winter, people also build towns and villages here. Mountains can be very difficult to cross and climb because of the snow and ice. Tourists visit mountains for the beautiful sights and skiing. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

Now answer (FIVE) of the following questions: (5M)

1 – Why are plants in the middle part of a mountain called evergreen?
2- What is the weather like at the top of mountains?
3- In what part of a mountain can people build their towns and villages?
4- Tourists visit mountains for ------------------- (Complete)
5- Can people live at the top of mountains?
6- What's a mountain?

B/ Describe whether the following statements are (True) or(False) (Choose 5 only (5M)

1 – No plants can grow at the top of mountains because there is a lot of oxygen.
2- Because of the ice and snow, mountains can be very difficult to cross or climb.
3- The highest mountain in the world is Mount Everest.
4- Deers, wolves and bears are wild animals.
5- There isn't much oxygen in middle part of a mountain.
6- There are many animals and plants at the bottom of mountains.

C/ Answer (FIVE) of the following questions using the information from you text book. (10M)

1- Who helped Heyerdahl to build the Tigris? (Answer)
2- Leptis Magna is a modern city. (T/F)
3- Where were the 1998 Asian Games held? (Answer)
4- Why was not he allowed to duck in Yemen?
5- Has Iraq won any medals in the Asian Games? (Answer)
6- Sudan gets most of its water from -------- (Complete)

Q2/ Grammar: (10M)

Do as required

1- I --------- my homework two hours ago. (finished finishes finish)
2- They threw too many mobile phones away. (Change into passive)
3- We have built this house -------- 2013. (since for ago)
4- Apology to your brother for forgetting his birthday.
5- Manaf /carefully/ homework/ his/ does /after supper/ (Re-order)

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Q3/ Vocabulary& Punctuation: (15M)

Fill the blanks with the most suitable words from the list below. Do FIVE only (10M)

[savour	dangerously	refinery	in friendly way	gum	exhausted]

1- A factory for changing sugar or oil from their natural state ------------------
2-If you are very tired that means you're -------------------
3- Try and ------------ the taste of the meal.
4- On the telephone, you should usually speak --------------
5- If you drive ---------------, you might have an accident.
6- --------------- is a kind of glue.

B/ Punctuation (5M)

Re-write the following sentence using correct capital letters and punctuation marks.

id like to company firas to turkey next november

Q4/ Story time & Spelling: (15M)

A/ Answer the following questions from the story time. (10M)

1- Who helped Heyerdahl to build the Tigris? (Answer)
2- Leptis Manga is a modern city. (T/F)
3- Where were the 1980 Asian Games held? (Answer))
4- Why was not he allowed to dock in Yemen? (Answer)
5- Has Iraq won any models in the Asian Games? (Answer)
6- Sudan gets most of its water from --------------- (Complete)

B/ Write the missing words. (5M)

1- quick ∀ quickly — easy ---------------
2- good ∀ bad — wide ----------------
3- Iraq ∀ Iraqi — Norway-------------
4- be ∀ been — grow -------------
5- car ∀ cars — foot ------------

Q5/ Writing: (10M)

A/ Write about country. Make use of these notes. The name of the country/its capital/ the site/ the population/the crops/ the climate/ the exports/the animals ---- B/ Write about simple event that happened to you. Make use of notes: What type of event it was? When and where it happened? Who was with you?

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الثالث المتوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

تمرين B ص102 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجمل بـthe /an/ /a/ مهم جدا

B Complete the sentences with *a*, *an* or *the*.

1 There were no chairs, so we have to sit on _the_ floor.
2 Could you close _the_ door, please?
3 Do that activity again. You have made _a_ mistake.
4 We live in _a_ flat in the city centre.
5 Have you ever read _an_ English book?

تمرين C ص103 من كتاب النشاط/ اعد ترتيب الجمل / مهم جدا

C A reporter has to ask a lot of questions. What questions is this reporter asking a famous footballer?

1 were / born / you / where / ?
Where were you born

2 doing / what / were / you / before / famous / became / you / ?
What were you doing before you became famous

3 life / changed / what / your / ?
What changed your life

4 happy / you / your / now / work / with / are / ?
Are you happy with your work now?

انشاءات الوحدة الثامنة/ وزاري مطلوب

Write about a simple event that happened to you اكتب عن حدث بسيط حدث لك

One day, I went out on a trip with my friends to the north of Iraq. I was trying to cook some food but I burnt the whole dish. All my friends asked me not to worry about the food and we bought sandwiches. We really had good time.

Write an imaginary story based on something you have read or seen on TV. **اكتب قصة خيالية اعتمادا على شيء قرأته او شاهدته في التلفاز**

Once, a brother of a king wanted to be the king . He asked a magician to help him . While the king was walking in the street, the magician offered to give the king a piece of sweet for a gold coin.
When the king ate the sweet he turned to a bird . So he can not undo the spell until he gets back the gold coin . The brother became the king . At the last, the king was able to get back the coin and became the king again . Finally, he decided to punish his brother for betray.

1- نقرأ القطعة مرتين او ثلاث . ونترجم اكبر عدد ممكن من الكلمات حتى نحصل على موضوع أو مفهوم القطعة. كما نقوم بتأشير اسماء الاماكن وظروف الزمان وشخصيات القطعة والكلمات الغريبة حتى نتمكن من الرجوع اليها بسهولة عند الحل

2- عند الأجابه نحذف أدوات السؤال و نكون الجملة كالأتي:

(فاعل ، فعل رئيسي ، تكملة) آو (فاعل ، فعل كينونة ، فعل رئيسي ، تكملة)

3- اذا بدأ السؤال بأداة(who) وتعني (من) للسؤال عن الشخص العاقل . عند الجواب نحذف أداة السؤال (who) ونرتب الجملة حسب الملاحظة الثانية ...... ونبحث عن اسم من القطعة ونضعه في بقية الجمل

4- إذا بدأ السؤال بالأداة (where) وتعني (أين) للسؤال عن المكان. عند الجواب تحذف أداة السؤال . ونبحث عن اسم مكان يناسب السؤال من القطعة ثم نرتب القطعة حسب الملاحظة الثانية.

5- إذا بدأ السؤال بأداة (when) وتعني (متى) للسؤال عن الزمان. عند الجواب تحذف أداة السؤال ونبحث عن اسم زمان يناسب السؤال من القطعة ثم نرتب الجملة حسب الملاحظة الثانية.

6- إذا بدأ السؤال بالأداة (what) وتعني (ماذا) او(ما هو الشيء الذي قام به الفاعل) عند الجواب تحذف أداة السؤال ونبحث عن الشيء الذي قام به الفاعل . ثم نرتب الجواب من القطعة حسب الملاحظة الثانية.

7- إذا بدأ السؤال بالأداة (how many) وتعني (كم عدد) عند الجواب تحذف أداة السؤال . ونبحث عن عدد يناسب السؤال من القطعة ثم نرتب الجملة حسب الملاحظة الثانية.

8- إذا احتوت جملة السؤال على احد أفعال العمل الآتية (do, does , did) -:عند الجواب تحذف أداة السؤال . ونحذف أفعال العمل المذكورة بين الأقواس أعلاه ، ثم نلاحظ تأثير تلك الأفعال على الفعل الرئيسي.

فعند حذف فعل العمل (do) لا يحصل أي تأثير على الفعل الرئيسي . وعند حذف الفعل (does) فيتأثر الفعل الرئيسي به ، حيث يضاف له (s) إما عند حذف (did) فنلاحظ إن الفعل الرئيسي يتأثر به فنحوله إلى الماضي

9- اذا بدأ السؤال بأحد الأفعال المساعدة التالية (do , did , does , has , have ....) -:

اذا كان الجواب مثبت نجيب بالشكل التالي>>

(yes + نفس الفعل المساعد الذي بدأ به السؤال + ضمير الفعل من الجملة)

إما إذا كان الجواب منفي يكون الجواب بالشكل التالي>>

(no + نفس الفعل المساعد الذي بدأ به السؤال + ضمير الفعل من الجملة + not)

11- إذا كان السؤال الجملة التالية(Give a suitable tile to passage) وتعني هذه الجملة (أعطِ عنوان مناسب للقطعة)

عند الجواب نحذف الجملة أعلاه بأكملها ونبدأ بالبحث عن كلمة (اسم ، صفة) مفردة او مركبة . في القطعة ونجدها متكرر أكثر من مرتين او إذا عجزنا عن إيجاد ذلك العنوان فنشتق كلمة او عنوان حسب مفهومنا للقطعة